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BELA KUN'S RULE OVER HUNGARY IS BROUGHT TO END

Fall of Soviet Government Is
Thought Likely to Have a
Steadying Effect on Independ-
ents and Check Agitation

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
BERLIN, Germany (Sunday)—The
fall of the Hungarian Government has
been hailed with satisfaction by the
Majority Socialists and the bourgeois
parties in Germany, who consider that
it is likely to have a steadying effect
on the independents and will impede
the agitation for the introduction of
the soviet system into Germany. The
event is also expected to have a re-
percussion in Soviet Russia, which has
made great sacrifices for Bela Kun's
government.

The Vorwarts considers that Soviet
Russia is now completely isolated polit-
ically, since the Bolshevik tendencies
in Bulgaria are unimportant. The
Vossische Zeitung states that con-
ferences will be held in Moscow
to secure an understanding between
Bolshevik and non-Bolshevik Russia
and afterward between Russia and the
outside world. The first aim is stated
to be a coalition of the Bolsheviks,
Mensheviks, Social Revolutionaries and
Social Democrats.

Lenine is reported to be prepared
to retire and by so doing to facilitate
the conversion of bolshevism into
democratic socialism if Mr. Tchitcherin
continues to direct the foreign policy
and Trotsky to organize the army.

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

VIENNA, Austria (Sunday)—Bela
Kun, Hungarian Soviet leader, arrived
here today. Practically all members
of the Hungarian Soviet Government
who attempted to escape were arrested
at the frontier.

VIENNA, Austria (Saturday)—(By
The Associated Press)—Overtures for
peace with the Allies have been made
by a new Socialist Government of
Hungary which has been set up in suc-
cession to the Bela Kun régime.

Bela Kun resigned his virtual dic-
tatorship on Thursday afternoon. His
resignation was precipitated by the
Rumanian successes along the River
Theiss and the rout of the Hungarian
Red army.

The peace overtures to the Allies
were made by Jacob Welner, presi-
dent of the Soldiers and Workers
Soviet of Hungary. Arriving in Vienna
from Budapest, Mr. Welner asked
Colonel Cunningham, the leading rep-
resentative of the Allies at Vienna,
and the other allied officials here to
recognize the new government and
treat for peace.

New Socialistic Government Formed

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Sunday)—
The resignation of the revolutionary
governing council of the Hungarian
Soviet Republic is confirmed, a further
message stating that this took place
at Thursday's sitting of the trade
union representatives. The new
government is composed of:

Premier, Julius Beldi;
Minister of the Interior, Karl Peyer;
Minister of War, Joseph Haubrich;
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Peter
Agoston;
Minister of Education, Alexander
Garbal;
Minister of Justice, Paul Garami;
Minister of Agriculture, Joseph
Takacs;
Minister of Finance, Joseph Miskits;
Minister of Trade and Industry, Mr.
Novogak;
Minister of Food, Enrand Knittel-
rofer;
Minister of Nationalities, Viktor
Knaller.

Saturday—A Budapest message an-
nounces that a purely socialist gov-
ernment has been formed under Mr.
Beidel and has issued a manifesto
declaring that its chief task will be
to preserve internal order and to enter
into negotiations with the entente.

New Government Accepts Proposals

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—Ac-
cording to a wireless message from
Budapest, the new government has
charged Lieutenant-Colonel Romanelli,
the commander of the Italian Military
Mission and the representative of the
allied governments at Budapest, with
the handling of the armistice offer to
the commanders of the opposing
armies and this has been done. This
message confirms a previous report
that the new government accepts the
proposals of the allied powers made
on July 25 at Vienna through Prince
Borghese and Colonel Cunningham.

News Received With Distrust

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Sunday)—In
French circles the news of the Hun-
garian change of government is re-
ceived with distrust as all the mem-
bers of the new Cabinet are stated to
belong either to the Communist Party
or to the Extreme Social Democratic
Party, and an indication of the attitude
of the allied powers toward the ques-
tion is awaited with interest. It is not
known whether the advance of the Ru-
manian Army to Budapest in order to

permit the establishment of a non-
Bolshevik government will be per-
mitted.

Situation Becoming More Serious

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday)—
The Rumanian press agency states
that according to an intercepted wire-
less message from Moscow, Trotsky
declared on Tuesday at a meeting of
the Soviet Government that the situa-
tion in Soviet Russia continued to be-
come more critical. A portion of the
Red Army in south Russia had
deserted and the position there was
most serious, especially as General
Gregoriev had also gone over to the
enemy.

TREATY DECLARED GOOD AS A WHOLE

United States Bound to Share in
Its Execution, Asserts Senator
Thomas of Colorado, but He
Wants Some Amendments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Insisting that ultimately some sort
of a treaty must be ratified if wars
are to cease, Charles S. Thomas, Sen-
ator from Colorado, said last evening



Japan's Strangle-Hold on Peking
Black indicates territory in China which
is now under Japanese control

before Trinity Church Forum that
time is a matter of great importance,
and that while this treaty is in the
balance the world may also be in the
balance, for affairs were seldom more
critical than they are now.

"I am not sure that this treaty will
settle conditions, but it will certainly
make them no worse," he declared.
"Whether we will or no, we cannot
go back to the pre-war basis. We are
committed to some sort of a world
policy."

Mr. Thomas said that the contest
about the treaty is almost wholly con-
cerned with the League of Nations
and with that part of it dealing with
the Shantung transfer. "I am not sat-
isfied with that, and I do not think I
can become reconciled," he declared,
eliciting loud applause.

United States Morally Bound

"If we reject the covenant, does that
withdraw us from Europe? We are
morally, militarily and politically
bound to do our share and see to the
execution of the treaty. When we
entered this, we assumed the conse-
quences, however far-reaching and
however complicated the result. If
we reject the treaty on the theory that
it will keep us out of Europe, we are
going to be badly disappointed. We
shall have to participate in the affairs
of Europe."

With regard to the treaty, Mr.
Thomas said that no one denounces
it as a whole. It is for the most part
a good treaty. He wants some amend-
ments, however. He opposed the Saar
Valley provision, believing that it
should be left entirely to the plebiscite
to decide whether it is to belong to
France or to Germany.

Great Britain's Five Votes

"The objections to the League of
Nations are numerous, but I am not
impressed with the objections to Ar-
ticle X. We have made treaties of
that kind for 100 years and the power
of Congress to declare war is modified
rather than transferred. Great Brit-
ain's five votes are not alarming.
Nothing can be done of importance
except by a unanimous vote, and that
saves it for the United States. I be-
lieve that Canada and Australia are
nearer to the United States than to
England."

Senator Thomas asserted that the
incongruity of an association between
autocracies and democracies troubled
him. "Great Britain and Italy are
really democracies, but when we get to
Japan we have an autocracy," he said.
"I don't think that the League of Na-
tions can be participated in by coun-
tries with conflicting theories of gov-
ernment."

MARTIAL LAW IN STRASBOURG

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

BERLIN, Germany (Sunday)—Mar-
tial law was proclaimed by the allied
commander in Strasbourg today as a
result of a revolutionary outbreak, in
which several fatalities among the
French officers and soldiers occurred.

NEED SHOWN FOR ALLIED STATEMENT

British General Urges the Nec-
essity of a Clear-Cut Declaration
in Favor of Cause of Admiral
Koltchak and General Denikin

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—The
necessity for a clear-cut declaration
from the Allies that they favor the
cause of Admiral Koltchak and Gen-
eral Denikin as representatives of
law and order in Russia, was im-
pressed on a representative of The
Christian Science Monitor yesterday by
General Briggs, who has recently re-
turned from Ekaterinodar. The gen-
eral sketched a vivid picture of the
intrigue and inter-tribal aggression
going on in the mountainous region
in General Denikin's rear, and told
how all his own efforts to convince
the leaders of these small factions in
regard to General Denikin's honesty
of purpose had been unavailing.

These factions, the general said,
who are urging upon the Peace Con-
ference claims which the re-establish-
ment of a united Russia would im-
mediately destroy, are engaged in an at-
tempt to grab territory to which they
have no right. At the same time they
are with beautiful simplicity relying
upon the League of Nations to sup-
port these extravagant policies. Mean-
while all the allied troops are being
withdrawn from the Caucasus, and
there will be no curb on the animosity
which each tribe bears to its neighbor.

The general did not attempt to
minimize the heavy task which lay
before the power which accepted the
mandate for the area which includes
the Armenians but emphasized the
point that maintenance of law and
order concerned all the allies.

Coming to the question of bolshe-
vism, the general said that a declara-
tion by the United States that that
country approved of Admiral Kolt-
chak's efforts against Lenine and
Trotsky would have an effect equal to
the dispatch of 100,000 men to his aid.
Both General Denikin and Admiral
Koltchak were under the necessity of
proving to the Russian people that
their government produced better re-
sults from the point of view of the
prosperity of the population than the
Bolshevik Government.

Here was the opportunity for
traders to help to restore order in
Russia and, according to the general,
such opportunities are being made
fuller use of with the assistance of
the British Government. The general
is now using his best efforts to secure
such government assistance.

General Denikin in the form of railway
development and the insurance of
goods, and is convinced that, if the
Allies will make themselves responsi-
ble for various spheres of anti-Bolshe-
vist activity, they will effectively ward
off what he considers a very real
danger, namely the union of Russia
with Germany, in which the latter will
bring commercial concessions from
her former opponents. Against such
an alliance no combination of powers
could prevail, in the general's opinion.
America's best sphere in preventing
Germany winning in the East what
she has lost in the West, General
Briggs holds, would be to help Ad-
miral Koltchak in Siberia, if necessary
in conjunction with Japan.

Reserve of Troops for North Russia

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The
War Office announces that a decision
has been taken to form a general re-
serve of troops to be placed at the
disposal of Gen. Sir Henry Rawlin-
son, for use in north Russia to meet
any unforeseen eventualities. Gen-
eral Rawlinson will coordinate the
retirement of the British troops from
two fronts, at Murmansk and Arch-
angel, an operation in which accurate
timing will be an important factor.

Special pay and allowances are an-
nounced for the troops composing the
reserve force.

Proclamation to People of Siberia

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday)—A
proclamation issued to the people of
Siberia by Admiral Koltchak has been
received by the Russian Liberation
Committee. The fight with the Bol-
sheviki, the admiral declares, cannot
end in any agreement, as in this con-
flict his armies are defending liberty
against tyranny, and civilization
against barbarism. Simultaneously
with the publication of this appeal,
representatives in London of the
Kathonian, Lettish, Lithuanian and
Ukrainian republics have addressed a
letter to the members of the House of
Commons, in which they reaffirm the
determination of those states not to
accept the local self-government
offered by General Denikin, who has
acknowledged Admiral Koltchak in his
scheme to reconstruct a powerful
united Russia.

DATE OF ENDING HOSTILITIES

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Friday)—The Cab-
inet has decided that the cessation of
hostilities shall date from the publi-
cation in the Journal Officiel of the
treaty with Germany, after its ratifi-
cation by both chambers, without
waiting for the conclusion of peace,
and with other countries still nomi-
nally at war with France.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST DAYLIGHT REPEAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Na-
tional Association for Daylight Saving
is completing plans for a nation-wide
campaign against any efforts whatever
which have for their object the tem-
porary or permanent repeal of the
Daylight-Saving Law. The campaign
will be educational, bringing to the at-
tention of as many of the people as
possible the various benefits resulting
from the law.

Dwight Braman, president of the
Law and Order Union, in a letter to
A. B. Cummins, Senator from Iowa,
has protested against his efforts to
repeal the law. Mr. Braman calls the
act one of the most useful ever passed
by Congress.

"Of our 11,000,000 people in this,
the greatest agricultural State in the
Union, I can safely say that 85 or 90
per cent are in favor of this law," says
Mr. Braman, specifying that the law
made possible the raising of 100,000,
000 worth of vegetables by working
people and saved 2,000,000 tons of coal.

POLICE STRIKE IS CALLED FAILURE

Only About 2000 Men Take
Part in Whole of Britain—
Police Bill Passes the Final
Stages in House of Commons

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—
About 2000 policemen throughout the
whole country are on strike, the num-
bers showing a very small increase
during the week-end. In the Metro-
politan area, the total is 994 out of
21,000, and in a special order, Sir
Nevil Macready, the police commis-
sioner, states that the attempt to se-
duce the men from their duty and
allegiance to the State has failed. He
expresses deep appreciation of the
men's evident determination to up-
hold their self-respect and the repu-
tation of the great force to which
they belong, assuring them that he is
equally determined to further their
interests.

Authorities are convinced that the
force has been purged of its extreme
ist elements and are determined that
the strikers, who have had ample
warning of the consequences of their
step, shall not be reinstated.

In the provinces, Liverpool is the
only place where the situation has
taken a serious turn. Out of 2200 men,
700 are on strike and their sudden
withdrawal resulted in the pillaging
of shops. To protect property, 1000
troops were drafted into the town
from Crosby, and the battle cruiser
Valiant and two destroyers are being
sent to the Mersey to protect the docks.

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Sat-
urday)—The Police Bill, providing for
the establishment of a Police Federa-
tion, isolated from any trade union,
and for increased pay for the force,
while increasing safeguards against
attempts to introduce disaffection
among the police, passed through its
final stage in the House of Commons
yesterday despite the attempt of Mr.
J. R. Clynes to persuade the House
that the police should be allowed free-
dom to associate themselves with
other wage earners.

Previous to the third reading, the
Home Secretary, Mr. E. Shortt, made
a statement on the strike situation in
which he said that the complete loy-
alty of the police had been established.
Out of 21,000 officers and men in the
London metropolitan area, only 549
had failed to report for duty, while in
the provinces the only place affected
was Liverpool, where 300 men had
withheld their services.

Statement From Labor Ministry

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—The
Labor Ministry states that the report
that the Labor Minister met a depu-
tation of miners yesterday is incorrect,
but Sir Robert Horne yesterday re-
ceived a deputation of the National
Council of Mine Workers Other Than
Miners who represent surface men
generally.

General Strike Declared in Zurich

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

ZURICH, Switzerland (Saturday)—
The workmen's union here has de-
cided to follow the example of the
Basel workmen who declared a gen-
eral strike and work in the city is now
almost at a standstill. Rioting oc-
curred on Friday and shots were fired
on the strikers. Nine were killed and
a large number wounded.

Melbourne Shipping Strike Status

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria (Friday)—
Direct proposals for the settlement of
the shipping strike have been made to
the federal government by the seamen,
who are now awaiting a reply. The
Seamen's Union have refused to pro-
vide a crew to bring a Commonwealth
steamer from America. The crews of
Commonwealth steamers in Australian
waters are being paid off by the fed-
eral government.

ALLIED SHIPS MAY HELP EVACUATION

Withdrawal of the Germans From
Schleswig to Begin, It Is Un-
derstood, When Three Great
Powers Have Ratified Treaty

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Saturday)—The
German evacuation of Schleswig, it is
understood, will begin directly the
peace treaty comes into effect, namely,
when three of the great powers have
posited ratifications of the treaty with
the French Foreign Office. To insure
the smooth withdrawal of the Ger-
mans, it is considered possible that
allied warships and troops may be
dispatched before that date.

National Assembly Passes Constitution

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

WEIMAR, Germany (Saturday)—
The National Assembly finally passed
the German Constitution by 262 votes
to 75 on Thursday and Konstantin
Fehrenbach, president of the Assembly,
formally declared its adoption. The
German National People's, the German
People's and the Independent So-
cialist groups opposed the measure.
During the speech of Dr. Gustave
Bauer, Premier of Germany, the new
black, red and gold flag of the German
Republic was hoisted over the build-
ing.

Replacing Lost French Tonnage

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Saturday)—At Fri-
day's sitting of the peace committee,
Mr. Georges Leygues, Minister of
Marine, discussed the replacing of the
French tonnage lost during the war.
After touching on the possibility that
Germany might be called on to make
good the French share of the ships
scuttled at Scapa Flow, out of her re-
maining naval forces or from naval
material, the Minister laid it down that
France must have a fleet which would
secure her naval position as the peace
treaty did not provide for an inter-
national fleet, placed in the service of
the League of Nations, any more than
for an international army.

Note From Bulgarian Delegates

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Sunday)—The Bul-
garian peace delegation has handed to
the Peace Conference secretariat a
note signed by Mr. Theodoroff on the
subject of western Thrace, and con-
taining arguments in support of the
contention that Thrace should remain
within the Bulgarian frontiers and not
be given to Greece.

Chamber in Favor of Ratification

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Saturday)—The
peace commission of the Chamber of
Deputies has pronounced in favor of
ratification of the treaty with Ger-
many by 32 votes to 1.

The allied and German delegates
met at Versailles on Friday to study
the various problems connected with
the execution of the reparation clauses
of the treaty. In connection therewith,
the German Industrial Reconstruction
Committee arrived from Spa, con-
sisting of Messrs. Riebert, Berger,
Silverschmidt, Belker, Kube, Pfus,
Lecherbener and Mertes. Friday's
meeting discussed the coal and cattle
supplies from Germany and also the
industrial reconstruction of Belgium
and northern France.

The Supreme Council has con-
sidered the frontier which it is pro-
posed to establish between Jugoslavia
and Hungary. Reports concerning the
destructive acts of Hungarian Bolshe-
viki have come through, which, if
verified, are expected to influence the
Council in the direction of leaving the
Rumanians and possibly the Tzecho-
Slovaks to advance to Budapest and
overthrow the Bela Kun method of
dealing with the situation which has
been widely advocated in France.

The Austrian delegates at St. Ger-

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main are working hard drawing up the
Austrian counter-proposals, which are
expected to be handed to the Allies
on Monday or Tuesday.

Friday—The Peace Treaty Commit-
tee of the French Chamber heard on
Wednesday Mr. Louis Klotz, the Min-
ister of Finance, and Mr. Louis Lou-
cheur, the Minister of Reconstruction,
on the reparation and financial clauses
of the treaty with Germany. Mr. An-
dré Tardieu also explained the finan-
cial situation between France and the
United States, and announced that ne-
gotiations were proceeding with the
view to restoring financial solidarity
between the two countries.

ENFORCEMENT ACT MAY BE ADVANCED

Early Passage by Congress Is
Forecast, Now That Recess
Plan Is Postponed—Status of
War-Time Law Is Discussed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Not that the House of Representa-
tives has postponed its recess there
is a probability that the Prohibition
Enforcement Bill can get through
Congress and be sent to the President
for his approval or rejection before
he leaves, about Aug. 20, for his
transcontinental speaking trip. It had
been expected that a recess would
mean that the enforcement bill would
not pass Congress before Sept. 15 or
Oct. 1. The Senate Judiciary Com-
mittee may finish its consideration of
the bill and report it within a week.

Several modifications of the House bill
already have been made, and others
are proposed, but these will have to
run the gamut of a strong prohibi-
tion majority in the Senate, and then
the bill must be agreed upon in con-
ference. Consequently, dry leaders in
the House do not believe any serious
relaxation of the stringent provisions
in the House bill will be accomplished.

One amendment the Senate Judi-
ciary Committee decided upon on
Saturday would permit the manufac-
ture in the home of light wines and
cider of non-intoxicating character.
This amendment will not be contested
in the House as it was substituted for
one proposed by the radical wets to
permit the manufacture of intoxicat-
ing wine and cider in the home, which
dry leaders believe would be illegal
and open the door to grave abuses.

There is much discussion at present
of the constitutionality of that part
of the bill relating to enforcement of
war-time prohibition. Elihu Root,
William D. Guthrie, and William L.
Marbury have given the United States
Brewers Association an opinion that
Congress can only pass enforcement
legislation for the constitutional
amendment which becomes effective
on Jan. 16, 1920. The brewers, there-
fore, believe President Wilson will
veto the bill if it contains an enforce-
ment code for war-time prohibition.

Council for the brewers assert that,
although the war technically continues
until the peace treaty is ratified, con-
ditions have so changed as to consti-
tute virtually a state of peace, and
they cite the President's statement in
his message to Congress in May that
it seemed to him safe to remove the
ban upon beer and wine, and his de-
claration that the war had ended, in
his address of July 10 to the Senate,
as substantiation of their contention
that legislation based upon war pow-
ers would be unconstitutional.

Wayne B. Wheeler, counsel for the
Anti-Saloon League of America, ex-
pressed a doubt that the President
would veto the bill. The House vote
of 287 to 100 in favor of it, he thinks,
shows the Nation is behind the bill,
and the Senate majority is expected to
be as decisive. However, the army
will be demobilized by Sept. 30, and
if the peace treaty is ratified in the
meantime, the War-Time Prohibition
Act could be revoked by the President.
Congress then, he points out, might
bridge the gap between Sept. 30 and
Jan. 16 by placing a prohibitive tax on
liquors as the only legal method of
dealing with this interim.

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tant adjunct to the bill, furnishing suggestion and encouragement toward the establishment of the distributive agencies that must be developed, if there is to be any lowering in the cost of food. Under this section the government, while refraining from making application for the establishment of perishable foodstuffs warehouses, abattoirs, or packing plants, or stockyards, sets up an agency in the Department of Agriculture to aid local communities in creating the facilities. This section provides that the Secretary of Agriculture may issue licenses for such local establishments to lower the cost of food. If the facilities of the applicant for license are found to be suitable and adequate and his financial standing sufficient to assure the safe conduct of the business.

Public Abattoirs

"The section stipulates that the licensee must provide, when necessary, and practical, adequate railroad connections with his place of business, maintain sanitary conditions, and in general conduct his business in the public interest.

"This section is based on the public abattoir and marketing system of the City of Edinburgh, where men who have large or small amounts of livestock can have their animals slaughtered, sold for them on commission, and stored for a reasonable length of time, and are assured a chance to reach the consumer. To extend this system to canning and dehydration of perishable vegetable food, and to provide for the curing of fresh meat that falls of a market, is but an extension of this idea. By the inauguration of such a system, every community would profit by local trade now destroyed by the packer or any other monopoly. There would be clear opportunity for local and occasional shippers to put their perishable foodstuffs within the reach of customers."

Massachusetts Inquiry

Federal and State Investigators Will Begin Work This Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The United States District Attorney will begin at once an investigation into high prices in this State, it is announced. Any evidence of profiteering obtained in this inquiry will be turned over to the federal grand jury.

The State Commission on Necessaries of Life will hold its first session tomorrow at Lawrence, Massachusetts, where the ice problem has become acute. Later coal, ice, and milk prices will be taken up at hearings which will probably be held in the State House.

Mayors of more than 10 cities, it is said, have indicated a desire to purchase surplus army food available at the South Boston quartermaster terminal.

In the face of announcements of plans for investigation of living costs, dealers have announced that prices of coffee, laundry soap, prunes, and other commodities will be advanced at once.

Greater Production Urged

Manufacturers Claim That It Would Help Reduce Prices

NEW YORK, New York—As an immediate means for correcting present abnormal commodity prices and reducing the period of war debt taxation, resolutions adopted recently by the directors of the National Association of Manufacturers urge public support of an effort to increase the industrial production of the country, pointing out the growing tendency to restrict production on the theory that the less work a man does the more work he provides for others to do.

The resolutions declare that much of the industrial antagonism which exists between employers and employees is based on "the unjustifiable and systematically fostered belief among the people that the manufacturers of the country are mainly responsible for the levels which prices generally have attained." Attention is also called to the fact that heavy war debt taxation has contributed heavily to present high prices and increased production is described as "an effective means of shortening the duration of war tax burdens now imposed on our industries and the individual citizen."

Factory workers are called upon to lend their aid to the manufacturers to the end that factory production may be immediately increased, as a way of restoring reasonable and more normal price conditions. Legislative authorities, the press, the churches and educational institutions are also urged to give their cooperation to the movement for increased production as a means of relieving oppressive and economically unjustified present living conditions.

New York to Sell Food

Fifteen Carloads of Army Surplus to Be Offered at Cost

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—Beginning on Aug. 11, New York will sell at cost 15 carloads of corned beef, beans, rice, macaroni, bacon, codfish, soda crackers, tomatoes, prunes, pickles, and other foodstuffs obtained from the War Department on a 30 days' consumption basis. The food will be offered in more than 100 police and fire houses in the thickly populated districts, and in some department stores. These sales will indicate what kind of foodstuffs are in greatest demand, and future consignments will be ordered accordingly.

Shoe Price Increases

Immediate Investigation Is Sought by Congressman Igoe

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Appearing before the House Rules Committee on Saturday to urge that his resolution directing the Federal Trade Commission to investigate the price of shoes be made a special business of the House, William L. Igoe, Democrat, Representative from Missouri, said prices of shoes had increased 75 per cent to 125 per cent in the last three months as compared with the prices of the last 10 years. He read a statement of the National Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Association, issued Thursday at Boston, which said that shoes next spring must bring still higher prices because of prices of leather and labor. He presented a statement which placed net earnings of the Central Leather Company for the quarter ending June 30, last, at \$4,239,345, and told the committee this was an increase of more than 100 per cent over the corresponding period of 1918.

Action in Maryland

BALTIMORE, Maryland—Maryland and Baltimore officials have taken steps to prosecute food profiteers.

Attorney-General Ritchie believes that enforcement of the 30-day cold storage provision will result in the public's refusing to pay top prices for cold storage products and in the imprisonment or fining of persons who sell storage goods in violation of the law.

In Baltimore a grand jury has been appointed to consider prosecutions. The Governor said he would place all available funds at the disposal of a committee to discover the identity of persons guilty of hoarding and profiteering.

Iowa Governor Calls Conference

DES MOINES, Iowa—Governor Harding has called county attorneys to meet here next Friday to discuss ways of fighting profiteers.

Omaha Plans Food Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

OMAHA, Nebraska—The city commission will consider today a proposal of Mayor E. P. Smith that the city buy staple foodstuffs in the wholesale market and resell them to consumers at cost.

States to Cooperate

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Ohio and Michigan are to cooperate in investigations of food prices. Attorney-General Price of Ohio and assistant attorney General Pepper and Roman of Michigan at a conference here expressed the hope that the entire group of central west states would join in the investigation.

Ohio and Michigan will exchange information obtained by grand jury investigations.

NEWARK DISPOSES OF BACON QUICKLY

Difficulty Experienced in Keeping Branch Stations Supplied—City Has Negotiated for More Government Meat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEWARK, New Jersey—Approximately 15,000 pounds of strip bacon were all that remained to be sold of the 30,000 pounds bought by Newark from the government when the 13 salesrooms in the city opened on Saturday morning. The 10,000 pounds of canned bacon had disappeared entirely. An estimate that 25,000 pounds altogether of the two kinds had been disposed of up to the closing hour on Friday was made by Lieut. William J. Mooney. The city had received close to \$7000 in cash from the sales.

The biggest problem confronting the men conducting the sale was getting ample trucks to move the bacon from the central station in Murray Street, in order to keep the stocks in the branch stations from becoming exhausted. In many instances buyers have been forced to wait until more meat arrived.

The city has negotiated for a carload of ham which will be put on sale next Tuesday if sufficient trucks can be obtained to get it to the city. From Dakota comes an offer of flour and from Oregon comes an offer of prunes, while there is still another offer of sugar, which the city officials are now considering. Whether they will put these commodities upon the market depends largely upon the fluctuations in the food prices during the next few weeks. If the attitude of President Wilson has the desired effect, namely to reduce the prices of foodstuffs, then the city will retire from the grocery business.

BRITISH AND INDIAN TROOPS INSPECTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Sunday)—British and Indian troops, too late to take part in the allied victory march, arrived at Waterloo yesterday and marched to Buckingham Palace to be inspected by the King. Regiments which have served in widely separated fronts of France, Gallipoli, Egypt, Palestine and Mesopotamia were there, tall Sikhs, Gurkhas, Garhwals, Maharajas, Punjabis and Imperial Service troops from native states.

Drawn up in the palace gardens, the troops were inspected by the King, who was accompanied by the Queen, Princess Mary and the three Princes. The Duke of Connaught and Queen Alexandra. After the inspection, the King conferred decorations on the British and Indian officers and men. Stoecking from the terrace, the King thanked the troops for their loyal devotion to the Empire and their noble response to the call for its defense.

GOLD COAST GOVERNOR NAMED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Brig-Gen. Frederick Gordon Gussie has been appointed governor and commander-in-chief of the Gold Coast.

NATIONALIZATION OF RAILROADS URGED

Brotherhoods in Statement, Demand to an Ultimatum, Demand Public Operation With Profit-Sharing for Employees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Notice tantamount to an ultimatum that the railroad systems of the United States must not be returned to private operation and control was served on Saturday night by the chiefs of the railroad brotherhoods.

They declared that the 2,000,000 men organized in the railroad unions are "in no mood to brook the return of the lines to their former control."

The situation precipitated by the brotherhood chiefs is economically and politically comparable to that brought about in Great Britain by the demand for nationalization of the coal mines. The policy advocated is flatly opposed to the intentions of the Republican Congress and the request of President Wilson for the return of private management as soon as adequate legislation is enacted.

The statement issued by the brotherhoods outlines a plan involving government ownership and control of the roads, in which the employees shall share in the direction, management, and profit.

This far-reaching development came on the heels of demands by railroad employees for an increase in wages which would add \$1,000,000,000 more a year to the pay roll of the Railroad Administration, which is now running at a loss of \$2,000,000 a day, at the expense of the national treasury.

Indorsement of Plumb Plan

The statement, signed by the chiefs of the four brotherhoods and by the acting president of the railway employees department of the American Federation of Labor, was an indorsement of the so-called Plumb plan for railroad management, embodied in bill introduced in the House of Representatives on Saturday by Thetis W. Sims, Representative from Tennessee, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee in the last Congress. The basic features of the bill may be summarized as follows:

1. Purchase by the government of all railroad systems on a valuation to be determined finally by the courts.
2. Payment for the properties by the issuance of government bonds bearing 4 per cent interest.
3. Operation by a directorate of 15, five to be chosen by the President to represent the public, five to be elected by the operating officials, and five by the classified employees.
4. Equal division of surplus, after paying fixed charges and operating costs, between the public and the employees.
5. Automatic reduction of rates when the employees' share of the surplus is more than 5 per cent of the gross operating revenue.
6. Regional operation as a unified system.
7. Building of extensions at the expense of the communities benefited in proportion to the benefit.

Shophmen Take Strike Vote

Simultaneously with the ultimatum from the brotherhoods, the railroad shophmen began to take an official strike vote which would involve 600,000 men, the referendum returnable on August 24. In connection with their demand for increased pay to meet the cost of living, they refused to accept the President's proposal to have Congress establish a special body to pass on their demand, on which they want immediate action by the wage board of the Railroad Administration.

A statement covering the policy of the shophmen was issued on Saturday by B. M. Jewell, acting president of the railway employees department of the American Federation of Labor.

"We assure the public immediate savings," said the brotherhood chiefs in their ultimatum. "The cost of capital would be reduced from the present 6 to 7 per cent paid to Wall Street to 4 per cent paid upon government securities. The savings assured under a unified system are enormous. The savings through efficiency rendered possible by democratic operation are even greater, for the increased production resulting from harmonious relations between employees and their managers are incalculable."

There is every indication that the railroad men are working along the same lines to "secure the democratization of industry" as are the British coal miners. They both aim at the vital link in the economic system in the two countries, coal, in Great Britain and transportation in the United States. The American Federation of Labor it is stated, is in favor of the position taken by the brotherhoods.

Among the political prophets confusion reigned yesterday. The plans of the Republican Congress to reintroduce the old economic system in its integrity and to put every industry back under private management and control received a rude shock, the effects of which are not yet fully realized. One thing is certain. A contest of the first importance is impending, in comparison to which, for the time being at least, the dispute over the League of Nations assumes an academic aspect. With every indication that the brotherhoods are grim and determined, and with the memory of the passage of the Adamson "eight-hour day" act on Sept. 2, 1916, under a threat of a tieup of national transportation, Congress, and particularly the majority party, is facing the "acid test."

The question at issue is not one of adjustment for wages, but one which involves a revolutionary departure in the national economic scheme. Those who realize the gravity of the problem have little faith in temporary expedients and patchwork arrangements.

Text of Statement

The following is the statement issued by the brotherhoods:

"Labor faces a persistently serious situation due to the cost of living and the impossibility of wages keeping pace with the depreciation of money. No fundamental changes are being made to save workers from continual defeat in the economic struggle of life. The railroad employees are in no mood to brook the return of the lines to their former control since all the plans suggested for this settlement of the problems leave Labor essentially where it has stood and where it is determined to stand.

"We realize that in the strike for wage increases we cannot win any permanent victory. It is not money but value which counts. The vicious circle is infinite, increased wages are over-capitalized for inflated profits and the cost of goods mounts faster than the wage level. A few grow wealthy and the multitude is impoverished.

"Any basic change must begin with the railroads. We believe the interests of Labor and the public to be identical in the railroad question. The properties have been operated for the profit of the few, not for the service of the many. Not only have we suffered from inadequate wages but the public has paid an extortionate tax on transportation, a tax based on inflated values and collected from every person buying the necessities of life.

"Our proposal is to operate the railroads democratically, applying the principles to industry for which in international affairs, the Nation has participated in a world war. President Wilson declared in his message of May 20, 1919, for the 'genuine democratization of industry, based upon a full recognition of the right of those who work, in whatever rank, to participate in some organic way in every decision which directly affects their welfare in the part they are to play in industry.' He spoke plainly in behalf of a 'genuine cooperation and partnership based upon real community of interest and participation in control.'

"It has been argued that Labor is merely asking the public to let the workers become the railroad profiteers in place of Wall Street. This argument cannot survive a scrutiny of our proposal.

Share of Surplus Asked

"We do ask for a share of the surplus at the end of each year, after operating costs are met and fixed charges are paid; but we also provide an automatic reduction in rates when this surplus comes to a given level. To restore the surplus the employees of the railroads must increase the efficiency of their management and they must invite new business. What we ask is to share the savings from economies we ourselves introduce and to share the surplus from new business our efficiency makes possible. We should not profit from the railroads as financiers have done; we should participate in the increased earnings from our increased production. We could not earn dividends unless industry as a whole were stimulated by improved transportation service.

"In our bill the rights of the public are protected. The rate-fixing power, which is the final check upon railroad management, remains with the Interstate Commerce Commission. If the new corporation should attempt to pay its excessive returns, and produce a deficit, the lease is forfeitable.

"As to the danger of collusion between the directors of Labor and the directors of management to vote to absorb the surplus by raising wages and thus destroy the incentive of dividends, the bill makes a sound provision. We believe that the dividend system is essential if service is to be the motive and not profits. We arrange to give to management twice the rate of dividend the classified employees receive. So management's dividend is always secure, and the increase of wages would be and management would never vote to use the surplus for a wage increase at the sacrifice of half of its own gains. To obtain a wage increase the classified employees would have to win the vote of the public directors.

"We assure the public immediate savings. The cost of capital would be reduced from the present 6 to 7 per cent paid to Wall Street to 4 per cent paid upon government securities. The savings assured under a unified system are enormous. The savings through efficiency rendered possible by democratic operation are even greater, for the increased production resulting from harmonious relations between employees and their managers are incalculable. We believe our plan will reduce transportation charges in surprising measure and that it is the first and the most important step in any constructive effort to lower the cost of living.

"WARREN S. STONE, Grand Chief Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.
"W. G. LEE, President Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.
"TIMOTHY SHEA, Acting Chief Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.
"L. E. SHEPPARD, President Order of Railway Conductors.
"B. M. JEWELL, Acting President Railway Employees Department, American Federation of Labor."

New Haven Men Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Shophmen employed by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and near Boston, to the number of about 4000, will go on strike on Thursday morning, according to a vote taken by the men, unless in the meantime they receive the wage award of \$5

cents an hour for mechanics and 60 cents for helpers which they have been seeking since they presented demands last January.

If a strike is called, it is expected that perhaps as many as 30,000 employees may be called out, for other railroads will perhaps also be affected. Employees of the Boston & Maine and Boston & Albany railroads plan a meeting tomorrow morning, at which strike action may be taken.

At present, mechanics are receiving 48 cents an hour, and helpers 48 cents. Officials of the union said that nothing but acceptance of the demands can now prevent a strike, but that if an offer were received from the Director-General of Railroads in time, a meeting would be called to act upon it.

In addition to wage demands, it is understood that the men desire an agreement whereby they will receive annual vacations and pay for holidays.

REVIVAL OF IDEAL OF SERVICE URGED

Lord Robert Cecil and Herbert Hoover Speak at Banquet Given to Economic Council

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Lord Robert Cecil presided over a banquet at the Carlton yesterday which was given to the Economic Council, all the members of which returned to Paris on Sunday. Lord Robert dwelt upon the necessity for the closest consultation between the Allies amid the present economic conditions, which he called incalculably serious. He also announced his impending withdrawal from the council as it had been agreed that the British representative should be a Minister of the Crown.

Herbert Hoover described the activities of the council since the armistice in feeding many millions of people and urged the importance of the problems of the future which had to be faced in war time. The prime problem, he intimated, was restriction of production throughout Europe and he delivered the opinion that Europe could not survive 12 months on her present productivity. Finally, he called for a revival of that sense of service which had prevailed in the war and condemned the tendency of Labor to slackness, of the prosperous to extravagance and of others to profiteering.

Supreme Economic Council in London

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Supreme Economic Council met at the Colonial Office today. The meeting was mainly preliminary in character and will probably be followed by regular sessions.

Lord Robert Cecil on Soviet Unrest

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Friday)—Lord Robert Cecil was the chief guest at a Center Coalition Group dinner yesterday. His speech was devoted to the question of industrial relations. All wars, he said, brought social unrest in their wake, and this being the greatest war in history it was only to be expected that the social upheaval should be on a corresponding scale. The future gave rise to great anxiety unless the old antagonisms between Capital and Labor were mollified. Lord Robert spoke with approval of profit-sharing and other means of securing to the workers a fair share of the results of their labors.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH AFGHANS BEGIN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

RAWALPINDI, India (Sunday)—The negotiations with the Afghan delegates have begun. The president of the Afghan delegation has declared that the Afghan's have been aggrieved at the British refusal to allow the frontier tribes to be placed under Afghan rule and that the wars in which Turkey has been engaged have fomented feelings of unrest.

The immediate outbreak of war he attributed to misunderstandings arising on the border. He protested that Afghanistan could not be content with but limited freedom after the recent events in Egypt, Ireland, and India and with international relations expanding on all sides. He claimed, further, that the Afghans could not suppress their feelings when voices in India were raised, though, he alleged, the army secretly tried to keep the people quiet.

MASSACRE OF JEWS IN ODESSA REPORTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Saturday)—A massacre in the Jewish quarter of Odessa by troops of General Gregorieff is reported in advices received by semi-official Polish sources.

The Jewish quarter was surrounded by troops, it is declared, and a massacre begun from which no one escaped. The entire quarter was for three days and nights in the hands of Russian soldiery.

FREE TRADE FOR EUROPE URGED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Friday)—A special commission of the Belgian Chamber of Deputies has approved of the conclusions of a committee for the reestablishment of industry and commerce, which pronounces that the establishment of free trade among European nations is the only means of realizing economic peace in Europe, but declares that Belgium cannot adopt this policy toward the Central Powers until they have repaired the ravages of war in Belgium.

FORMER KAISER'S PEACE STAND TOLD

German White Book Tells How Emperor on Oct. 27, 1918, Declared He Had Reached Determination to Sue for Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—(By The Associated Press)—The German Emperor's statement on Oct. 27, 1918, that he had reached an unalterable determination to sue for a separate peace within 24 hours and to demand an immediate armistice, is one of the revelations in the German White Book, published at Weimar today.

The book, which contains official documents relating to the negotiations from Aug. 13, 1918, to the signing of the armistice on Nov. 11, is issued by the government, it is announced in the preface, because the people want to know the truth.

The Emperor decided to seek peace immediately, according to the book, because he believed the people unable and unwilling to continue the war, and his conscience forbade him to permit further bloodshed.

Austria Consulted on Proposal

More than a month earlier, in September, according to the documents, General von Ludendorff heard that Bulgaria had offered to sign a separate peace. In the official discussion of a direct appeal to the United States, it was agreed that Washington should be designated as the center of peace negotiations as a matter of politeness. Austria was consulted by telephone regarding the proposed appeal. On Oct. 1, Field Marshal von Hindenburg telegraphed to the Vice-Chancellor, Friedrich von Payer, stating that if Prince Max of Baden should form a government he would agree to the appeal for peace being delayed until the next morning, but he insisted that the peace offer be sent immediately if there were any doubt about the formation of the Max government.

On the same day General Groener reported that General von Ludendorff had declared that delay would be fatal, that the formation of a new government should not be awaited and that a break in the military line was possible at any minute, and that then any peace offer obtained would be unfavorable. General Groener said it was his impression General von Ludendorff had lost his courage completely.

Prince Max immediately inquired if von Hindenburg were unable to hold the front. He received an answer that the army stood by its demand for an immediate peace offer.

Matter Held to Be Premature

Prince Max still held the matter of peace was premature, but other members of the Cabinet sided with General von Ludendorff, and maintained that the military verdict must be adhered to because, if the situation should be made worse by President Wilson's answer, the army would seek to dodge responsibility.

Prince Max asked of military headquarters if they were aware that peace action under the pressure of military distress would mean the loss of the German colonies, Alsace-Lorraine and part of Poland. Field Marshal von Hindenburg replied that he insisted upon an immediate offer of peace being made.

Conflicts of opinion continued between Berlin and the army command, according to the documents, up to Oct. 26. President Wilson's second note on the peace terms, however, brought a

stormy protest from the Supreme Army Command, which wanted to break off negotiations. General von Ludendorff looked at the matter more hopefully.

After President Wilson's third note on Oct. 23, Generals Gallwitz and Mueer asked for a last opportunity to show that Germany's position was not as bad as it was described; but their attempts in this way to prevent Austria from making a separate peace failed. News of the Turkish armistice followed and, since the Allies agreed to President Wilson's 14 points, the German people regarded the war as ended. The White Book points out that wherever an attempt to delay the armistice was suspected, troops rose in protest, and all differences between Berlin and the Supreme Army Command were dropped.

NEBRASKA RATIFIES SUFFRAGE PROVISION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

LINCOLN, Nebraska—Ratification of the Woman Suffrage Amendment to the federal Constitution was completed by the Nebraska Legislature on Saturday, when the House unanimously approved, 94 voting affirmatively. This followed the unanimous action on Thursday of the Senate, 27 voting affirmatively. Governor McKelvie at once signed the resolution and it is now on its way to Washington. The only opponent in the Senate absented himself voluntarily, while the one opponent in the House said he would bow to overwhelming sentiment.

The record of the states of the Union on the issue of ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment is as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.
Number that stand in favor, 14.
Number that stand against, 1.
Number needed of those yet to vote, 22.

States that have ratified, with date:
ILLINOIS—June 10, 1919.
WISCONSIN—June 10, 1919.
MICHIGAN—June 10, 1919.
KANSAS—June 16, 1919.
NEW YORK—June 16, 1919.
OHIO—June 16, 1919.
PENNSYLVANIA—June 24, 1919.
MASSACHUSETTS—June 25, 1919.
TEXAS—June 27, 1919.
IOWA—July 2, 1919.
MISSOURI—July 3, 1919.
ARKANSAS—July 28, 1919.
MONTANA—July 30, 1919.
NEBRASKA—Aug. 2, 1919.
State that has refused, with date:
GEORGIA—July 24, 1919.

NEW YORK-HAMBURG SERVICE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Friday)—A German wireless message states that the Hamburg-American Line is ready to enter into business relations with a New York line in connection with their service between North American ports and Hamburg, as the Hamburg-American Line cannot at present buy or hire neutral tonnage owing to the high cost and other difficulties.

AMERICAN ARMY STORES BOUGHT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Sunday)—The Belgian Food Ministry has purchased the American army stores to the value of £4,000,000, the goods to be retailed under government control.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF ALGERIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Friday)—Mr. Abel, the vice-president of the Chamber of Deputies, has been appointed Governor-General of Algeria.

AMERICAN WOMEN KNOW HOW

to dress and that is why they have never wholly accepted the imported models that are so much talked about, but not by any means universally worn.

The styles of greatest simplicity are usually the styles that prove most popular with the refined taste of American Womanhood. This fact was sensed many years ago by the designers of SIMON QUALITY Dresses, and when we adopted the name "Dressmakers to the American Woman," it was because we believed that we faithfully observed the tendency to intelligent gowning.

Genuinely good taste does not express itself in gew-gaws—every dress for the Fall season in SIMON QUALITY dresses has been created with a view of enhancing the charm and bearing of a woman or girl of innate refinement—to give distinctiveness to the dresser who appreciates originality.

SIMON QUALITY Dresses are ready at good dealers for the Miss and the Matron of large proportions, in a variety of exquisite designs, materials, colors, and sizes, at moderate cost.

Simon Costume & Dress Co.

"DRESSMAKERS TO THE AMERICAN WOMAN"

44-50 East 32nd Street New York

MONTH'S RESULT OF PROHIBITION

Philadelphia Reports Indicate Fewer Arrests, Increase in Bank Deposits, Improvement For Children and the Poor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—After one month of prohibition, particularly the entire restriction of so-called spirituous liquors, it is possible to recast and sum up a number of the benefits that have accrued, as presented by authoritative sources such as police reports, statements of business men, and résumés by hospitals and charitable institutions. Thus far the results are all on the credit side of the ledger, with indications that the benefits will increase as the city becomes accustomed to the new régime.

One of the most notable changes is vouchered for by the police bureau. District station blotters have shown a striking decrease in the number of arrests during July, as compared with June, a condition, the department frankly admits, due to the stoppage of liquor sales. There have also been fewer injuries and accidents, according to reports, and welfare organizations announce a decreasing number of applications for charity. The latter are as a rule particularly numerous during June, July, and August, according to the organizations' statistics, with children as the most frequent objects. "Of the chief causes for such charity, it is said, alcohol ranks third. The effect of prohibition has already been felt, although it is yet too early to estimate its full value."

At the Children's Bureau, where most of these cases are first reported, J. Bruce Byall, secretary and superintendent of the department, expressed the opinion that although liquor ranks third as a direct cause of the breaking up of homes, prohibition will have a profound influence for the better in partly removing, also, certain other causes.

Blockley and other institutions charged with the care of persons addicted to alcohol have had little to do since July 1.

A notable effect of war-time prohibition is found at the House of Correction, where in the past admissions averaged about 30 daily. According to W. A. Patton, the superintendent, on July 30 only five persons were brought there. The number began to decrease shortly after prohibition went into effect. Police stations report a similar condition, particularly those formerly the large receiving stations. At two stations in the heart of the city there have been days without a single arrest, as compared with ante-prohibition days when arrests frequently numbered 100 a day. The decrease, both at the House of Correction and at the police stations, are attributed directly to prohibition.

"While 70 per cent of the persons arrested were charged with being drunk and disorderly," said William B. Mills, assistant superintendent of police, "the majority of the others were indirectly due to drink, being those who prey on persons incapacitated through liquor." In 10 districts there were 1955 arrests for June, as compared with 924 for July.

Other beneficial effects are observed in the increase in bank deposits and saving funds as reported by financial institutions, roughly estimated at about 25 per cent. The sheriff's office also reports increased selling of shares in building and loan associations.

Candidates Questioned

Anti-Saloon League of New York Asks About Enforcement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, New York—Bending every effort to secure passage of an effective state prohibition enforcement law, the Anti-Saloon League is sending to every primary candidate for nomination to the state assembly a list of questions, answers to which are requested, not as a pledge, but for use as a public declaration so that the candidates' constituents may know their attitude. Among the questions are the following:

"Do you consider that the legislator's oath to support the Constitution of the United States includes upholding the Eighteenth Amendment thereto?"

"The judiciary committees of both houses of the recent Democratic Congress and the judiciary committees of both houses of the present Republican Congress favored a measure declaring to be intoxicating any beverage containing one half of 1 per cent of alcohol. The House of the present Congress passed such a bill on July 22. Inasmuch as the amendment and the acts of Congress passed under the authority conferred thereby, are upon this question, the supreme law of the land in any event, will you, if nominated and elected, by vote and influence support the passage of state enforcement legislation which on this point and the other material points involved is at least as strong as the legislation which shall be finally passed by Congress?"

"Will you, if nominated and elected, support by vote and influence the passage of an enforcement law for the State of New York which is at least as thorough, honest and effective in its provisions as the enforcement features of the present Liquor Tax Law designed to administer the license system which was adopted by a Republican Legislature and retained intact by Democratic legislatures?"

"Will you vote against any measure designed to nullify in whole or in part the Federal Prohibition Amendment, for example, an attempt to legalize the sale of alcoholic liquors forbidden under the terms of

legislation passed by Congress pursuant to the power vested in it by the Eighteenth Amendment?"

New York Shows Little Change

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, New York—We need not expect under an incomplete law, and that only partially enforced, to correct in one month the shortcomings of a system which has been in vogue for generations," said Andrew B. Wood, assistant state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, commenting on the reports that no difference had been noted under prohibition, even by societies taking care of intoxicated persons or of those in need because of drink.

"Two things are apparent," said Mr. Wood. "First, there is meager enforcement of the dry law in New York City, else it would be impossible for the offenders to continue spending their money for liquor. Second, there is no full-fledged prohibition law in operation here and the slight social improvement that has been noticed is only a prophecy of what would happen if we had full prohibition, well enforced by both national and city officials."

"In the other dry cities in New York State, as in cities of other states where prohibition has been in effect for a considerable time, the beneficial and social effects are indisputable."

Petition for Repeal Filed
COLUMBUS, Ohio—A petition bearing the signatures of 142,548 voters, asking the submission to the Ohio electorate at the November election of a constitutional amendment repealing the state-wide prohibition amendment, reestablishing the liquor license system and local option, and defining intoxicating beverages as those containing in excess of 2.75 per cent alcohol, has been filed with the Secretary of State by L. P. Gibson, manager of the Ohio Home Rule Association.

New Jersey Test Case Filed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TRENTON, New Jersey—Joseph L. Bodine, United States District Attorney, has filed a criminal information in the United States District Court here against the Feigenspan Brewing Company of Newark, said to be the largest brewing company in the State and the one with the closest affiliation with the United States Brewers Association, charging it with making beer containing alcohol in excess of one-half of 1 per cent. The action is taken to determine the constitutionality of the War-Time Prohibition Act, and the company will be required to plead before Judge George Davis in Newark on Wednesday. The action will determine whether beer of more than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol strength can be sold in this State.

The action is similar to cases already brought in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, and New Orleans; the decisions being for the government in the four cases and against in the two.

Jail Closed in Massachusetts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LOWELL, Massachusetts—Prohibition although not the sole factor has been largely instrumental in the closing of the Lowell jail, which will take place on Sept. 1, after having been in continuous use for more than 61 years. It was opened on March 20, 1858, and was originally intended to accommodate 90 men and 12 women. It is built of granite, and cost \$150,000. Henceforth persons awaiting trial will be sent to the East Cambridge jail, instead of being held in Lowell. About 20 persons employed at the jail have received a month's notice. Some of these have been employed there more than 30 years.

The prospective use of the jail building is causing considerable discussion. It has been recommended that it be converted into a schoolhouse, and another plan is to use it for police headquarters.

Prisoners Fewer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Only five men have been committed to Deer Island House of Correction in the month since prohibition became effective, as against 23 during July of last year. As a result of the change the discipline of the institution has been relaxed, and inmates are allowed privileges they have not had in the past. The prisoners say that they are accordingly receiving better treatment than has been possible heretofore, and the officials and guards are much pleased.

The United States Government used Deer Island during the war as a detention house for sailors, and has agreed to pay for damages done to the place and for new plumbing equipment.

CHICAGO PACKERS BAR OUT NEGROES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CHICAGO, Illinois—Sunday passed generally quieter than any day since the race riots broke out here just a week ago. One fatality, however, occurred among the troops, a sergeant being hit by a machine gun bullet accidentally discharged. It has been decided not to have the Negroes return to work in the stockyards today. A considerable number of special police were sworn in yesterday and the City Council meets tomorrow to consider the employment of 1000 more.

DATE OF FRENCH ELECTIONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Saturday)—Mr. Clemenceau, in conversation with the president of the budget commission, today declared that if demobilization is completed in time, the legislative elections will be held on Oct. 26.

IRISH FREE SOON, SAYS F. P. WALSH

Labor Rule in France and England Likely, He Declares in Boston Speech, and Automatic Recognition of Irish Republic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The cause of Irish independence was linked by Frank P. Walsh, addressing a large meeting in Mechanics Hall last night, not only with the fundamentals of political liberty as enunciated by allied statesmen, but also with the great struggle throughout the world for industrial and social freedom. In fact, Mr. Walsh went so far as to declare that the civilization of the western world might depend on the answer given to the demand for recognition of the so-called Irish Republic.

This conclusion Mr. Walsh deduced from the general unrest in Europe and the United States. He thought it likely that the workers of France and of England soon would take over the government of those countries into their own hands, in which case, he believed recognition of Irish freedom would be automatic.

Irish Problem Called Simple One

The audience which nearly filled the large hall, showed without reserve its sympathy with the cause represented by Mr. Walsh and with his strictures on England and English policy. The Irish problem itself, Mr. Walsh asserted, is the most simple of all the questions involving small nations. There is no difficulty about boundaries, about uniformity of culture. The speaker even said there was no Ulster question, and he quoted, to the evident delight of the audience, the declaration of Eamonn de Valera that he refused to recognize the right of England to take cognizance of the attitude of Sir Edward Carson; Sir Edward was an Irish problem and the Irish people would take care of him. In brief, the question of Irish independence was an elementary matter of the application of the idea of self-determination to a small nation.

Charges of Brutality

Mr. Walsh's account of the treatment of the Irish people by the British government, as discovered by him during his recent visit to that country, included charges of such brutality of administration as to bring cries of "shame" from the audience. The administration of the British in Ireland was described as comparable only to that of von Bismarck in Belgium. The speaker asserted that the British authorities had resorted to violence, often with fatal results, in suppressing the effort of the Irish people to express themselves nationally. The report of the mission of which he was a member, he declared, had received scant publicity in England and practically none in this country; but had become widely enough reported to necessitate a reply from the Chief Secretary for Ireland, which Mr. Walsh described as halting and inadequate. He said another reply was expected soon from the government, in answer to which, he asserted, he was prepared to submit affidavits of victims or survivors of victims certifying to the truth of the charges of atrocities in Ireland.

Mr. Walsh concluded with the intimation that recognition of the "Irish Republic" was to be anticipated, if not from President Wilson or through his intervention, then from the Congress directly.

LONDON-TO MADRID IN EIGHT HOURS BY AIR

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
MADRID, Spain (Friday)—The British biplane Seabird landed on Thursday after a non-stop flight from London in eight hours.

Britain-Netherlands Service

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Saturday)—In connection with the Amsterdam air-craft exhibition, opened on Friday, the Air Ministry announced that arrangements have been made with the British and the Netherlands Governments for a temporary opening of civil air communication between Great Britain and the Netherlands.

W. A. APPLETON IS TRADES UNION CHIEF

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—The International Trade Union Congress, elected W. A. Appleton, president, by 21 votes to 18, on Friday. The president read a telegram from the Organization of Former German War Prisoners at Berlin, appealing to the congress to take action on behalf of German prisoners still retained in other countries.

The president proposed to instruct the French, American and English delegates to do their utmost to influence their governments in the matter.

Mr. Williams, an English delegate, declared as a member of Parliament he had often urged the release of German prisoners of war and promised to pursue actively his efforts in this direction. The congress unanimously adopted Mr. Appleton's proposal to urge various governments to add to their embassy and legation staffs an attaché for social affairs.

Friday—The congress discussed on Thursday the report of the committee on rules and regulations and the question of proportional representation. The officers were also appointed. The proposal by the Spanish delegate that Spain should be grouped with the South American republics instead of with Italy and Portugal, as hereto-

fore, met with considerable opposition. Samuel Gompers urging the inadvisability of the proposed new grouping in view of the happenings in recent years.

Amsterdam has been proposed by a committee of the congress appointed to arrange for new headquarters of the organization. Léon Jouhaux, of France, proposed Paris, and the Germans wished Berlin to remain the headquarters of the Trades Union International.

Repatriation Delay Discussed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
BERLIN, Germany (Sunday)—At Friday's meeting of the National Assembly, the delay in the repatriation of German war prisoners was discussed and the government commissary declared that the government could do nothing further in this direction as the peace treaty only came into force after ratification by Germany and three allied powers.

Election of Vice-Presidents

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—The International Trade Union Congress elected Léon Jouhaux of France, first and Mr. Werten of Belgium second vice-president on Saturday. The German delegates, Messrs. Legion and Sassenbach, and the Austrian delegate, Mr. Hueber, declined the latter office.

BAKERS LIKELY TO START WORK SOON

As a Result of Negotiations, Men's Demands Are to Be Submitted to Arbitration

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Saturday)—As a result of Friday's negotiations between the Ministry of Labor, the Master Bakers and the employees, the men's claims for a minimum wage of 54 per week and a 44-hour week are to be submitted to arbitration. The employers' proposals will be placed before the union members this week-end and an early resumption of work is anticipated.

Friday—The dispute in the baking trade remains at an acute stage and the intervention of the Labor Ministry to bring about a meeting between the masters and the men has so far been unsuccessful. The Ministry is, however, still in touch with the parties and negotiations will be resumed today. A full day's meeting of the men's union in London yesterday reaffirmed the decision to strike on Saturday, and although negotiations between the masters and men will be resumed today, a week-end national strike is regarded as almost inevitable.

A redeeming factor in the situation is that the Food Ministry has made a concession to the masters which may clear the way for a meeting between them and the men's representatives and that the men have been instructed to baffle all the bread required on Saturday so that the supply for Bank Holiday (Aug. 4) will be assured.

Although the nature of the concession offered by the Food Ministry to the employers has not been disclosed, it is probable, in view of the fact that the masters demand a revision of the bread price to meet the increased cost of production, that it will mean an increased price to the consumer.

W. Banfield, the secretary of the men's union, stated in an interview that he understood that the government's concession to the employers was in the nature of meeting their grievance that in the past six months they have been carrying on at a loss. The employers, he said, proposed that the men should suspend the issuance of strike notices, pending negotiations with the Food Ministry, but the men declined to agree. Mr. Banfield explained he would not have power to suspend the issuance of strike notices if a meeting with employers was arranged, but if reasonable proposals were made by the employers he could immediately forward them to the district meetings so that it was possible that the strike might be settled almost as quickly as it had begun. Mr. Banfield said he would certainly be prepared to recommend that the men accept reasonable proposals.

It is understood on good authority that Sir David Shackleton announced yesterday to the Bakers Union, that the government has decided to introduce a bill prohibiting night baking.

ARREST IN FALSE PASSPORT CASES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—S. Kalaris, of Chelsea, Massachusetts, was arrested in Haverhill, Massachusetts, by officials of the United States Department of Justice, charged with being implicated in a plot to obtain fraudulent passports for Turks wishing to return to their own country. It is alleged that many Turks obtained passports representing themselves to be Syrians.

Kalaris is said to be of Greek nativity but a naturalized citizen of the United States. The Turks who received the alleged fraudulent passports are said to have paid \$20 each for them.

LEAGUE CALLED WAR ALTERNATIVE

Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor, in Boston Address, Urges the Acceptance of the Covenant of Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Rejection of the League of Nations will mean a world at war, with large standing armies and continuous conscription; acceptance means a world partnership, with reduction of armaments and growth of international amity, according to Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor of the United States, who spoke yesterday at a meeting on Boston Common on the subject, "Why America Should Support the League of Nations."

"The time is at hand when the American people must choose between becoming a world power, supported by a gigantic military system, or a world partner for the maintenance of peace and the promotion of democracy over the earth. If we wish to be a peaceable partner instead of a warlike power, we must enter by treaty into some kind of international organization," said Mr. Post.

"To that end a world parliament is doubtless an ideal to be hoped for and worked for; but internationality cannot begin at that way. It must begin with a league of national governments, even as our own Nation began with a league of state governments."

"The Paris treaty offers us our chance to be a world partner by presenting for our acceptance its covenant for a League of Nations. The question for us at this hour is whether we shall make that beginning in building up a peaceful internationality or throw away our chance and become a military nation such as Germany was before the great war."

"Thick and thin objectors to the League of Nations say that it ignores President Wilson's 14 points of peace. They are mistaken."

"Eight of those points, the sixth to the thirteenth, inclusive, are of particular application. The sixth relates to Russia, and Russia is as completely protected by the league as her present chaotic condition permits. The seventh relates to the restoration of Belgium, and Belgium is justly provided for. The eighth relates to the restoration of parts of France, including Alsace and Lorraine, and the righting of wrongs done to France by Germany; and all this is provided for in the treaty. The ninth relates to Italy, the tenth to Austria-Hungary, the eleventh to Rumania and her neighbors, the twelfth to Turkey, and the thirteenth to Poland, all of which are righteously adjusted to the fullest extent possible by a treaty with Germany alone. In addition, the league has the mechanism for better readjustments in the future."

"The other six points of President Wilson's famous 14 are of general application. They are the first to the fifth inclusive, and the fourteenth."

Questioned regarding Shantung, Mr. Post said that Germany had obtained Shantung, legitimately or otherwise, in 1898; that Japan was in possession as a result of the war, and could not be put out except by war; and that the League of Nations offered at least an opportunity to get Japan out of Shantung without war, which could not otherwise be done.

THREE CANADIAN MINISTERS RESIGN

OTTAWA, Ontario—The resignation of Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance in the Dominion Cabinet, was announced yesterday. He will be succeeded by Sir Henry Drayton, who has been chairman of the Board of Railway Commissioners.

The Hon. T. A. Crerar has resigned as Minister of Agriculture. Dr. Simon Fraser Tolmie succeeds him.

The Hon. F. B. Carvell has retired as Minister of Public Works to take the place of Sir Henry Drayton as chairman of the Board of Railway Commissioners. His successor has not been appointed.

SEX DISQUALIFICATION MEASURE IS ALTERED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
WESTMINSTER, England (Friday)—The Sex-Disqualification Removal Bill emerged from the committee stage in the House of Lords yesterday with two important alterations. The clause rendering women liable to serve on juries was amended in such a way as to give a judge power to make an order that, having regard to the nature of a case and the evidence to be given, the jury should be composed of men only or of women only, as the case may require. This amendment was moved by Lord Muir-Mackenzie, on Earl Reading's behalf.

Viscount Finlay subsequently secured the omission of a clause giving peeresses the right to sit in the House of Lords. The Lord Chancellor, who announced that the government whips had been taken off, stated that if the clause were omitted, he thought it

should be made quite clear that the House was not prejudicing the ultimate and highly important question as to whether or not women were to be eligible to sit in such a second chamber as might succeed the present one.

Considerable proposals for amending the Constitution of the House of Lords will be forthcoming shortly, he said.

Question of "Direct Action" Treated

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
WESTMINSTER, England (Friday)

—The Parliamentary Labor Party held a special meeting at the House of Commons yesterday to consider the question of "direct action." The official report issued subsequently states that the discussion was adjourned in view of the fact that, in accordance with a resolution carried at the Southport conference, the national Labor organization is at present considering the whole matter.

LIBERTY MOTOR FACTS GIVEN AT HEARING

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Promises of speedy deliveries of Liberty motors in sufficient numbers to supply the Allies caused French and Italian manufacturers to slow up production early in 1918, the House committee investigating aircraft expenditures was told on Saturday by F. H. La Guardia, Representative from New York. He testified that 1500 motors had been promised the Italian Government, but that, two months before the armistice, none had been delivered to Italy, and only four American squadrons on the western front were equipped with this type of engine. He urged government ownership of flying fields in this country, saying most of them were now leased at heavy expense to the government.

REPUBLICAN WINS KENTUCKY ELECTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
LOUISVILLE, Kentucky—Capt. King Swope, Republican, of Danville, defeated Judge Charles A. Hardin, a veteran Democrat of Harrodsburg, in the special congressional election held in the Eighth Congressional District of Kentucky, in connection with the state-wide primary on Saturday. Captain Swope is the first Republican to be elected to Congress from that district since 1896. He received the bulk of the soldier vote.

GENERAL MANNERHEIM THANKED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
HELSINGFORS, Finland (Friday)

—A dispatch states that General Mannerheim had refused President Stahlberg's request to retain the command of the Finnish Army. The President afterwards issued an open letter thanking him for his valuable service as regent. The Minister of Justice, Mr. Soederholm, and the War Minister, Mr. Walden, have definitely expressed a wish to resign.

Actual hardship must be done away with, as much as possible, and it should be made clear to every one that the government of the United States is working in the interest of all and is not to be subservient to any class, however numerous, noisy or rich. Every man must be protected in his just rights. The surest way possible to encourage bolshevism would be to adopt the attitude of the blind reactionary, who will admit no wrong in the present system."

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SECRETARY SOUGHT FOR TRADES UNION

Candidates for Chief Official Position in British Engineers' Society Send in Statement of Views and General Policy

By The Christian Science Monitor special Labor correspondent

LONDON, England.—In consequence of the election of the general secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers to the House of Commons, the office has become vacant, it being a rule of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers that no general officer can hold the two positions at the same time. All candidates for the vacant post are given an opportunity of stating their views, qualifications, and general policy in a printed address, and as many of the aspirants are still in the workshop and actively engaged in the various rank and file movements, an analysis of the election addresses will indicate pretty faithfully what the engineers consider to be the most pressing and vital questions.

The range of candidates is a very wide one embracing, as it does, the extreme syndicalist who has no use for the scheme of parties, the parliamentarian to the plain trade unionist, keen and anxious to maintain the present constitution and to effect all changes and reforms by peaceful methods of negotiation in the industrial and political field.

No Politics School

In distinct contrast to the addresses of a decade or so ago is the absence of any opposition to politics in the union. The "no politics" school have entirely abandoned the field, that is, no politics in the sense that they argued that it was not the function of a trade union to concern itself with matters other than wages, hours and general workshop or factory conditions, coupled with hostility to the creation of a Labor Party independent of the old order of parties.

Almost without exception the candidates express their belief in developing the political side of the union and in favor of the Labor Party. The single exception being convinced that "salvation lies in the industrial field, and that we must build up a structure apart from and independent of Parliament or any other capitalist institution."

The optimism of this candidate is really wonderful. A revolution from a capitalist society to a state of communism is to him a trifling little matter that might be accomplished any bright morning. The frame of the structure is already to hand, it seems, and by a series of committees from the shop to the district, and from the district to the national council, linked up again to a national council of workers' committees, the thing is done. The administration of the nation's business will be taken over by the national assembly. Parliament will cease to function, and "like all other organizations that cease to function, pass out of existence."

The candidate, however, is careful to state that it is always difficult to say what one would do if elected to office, but what he would like to do would be to obliterate the craft unions and create one big union for the purpose of "expropriating the capitalist class."

There is much more of the same sentiment based upon the approved I. W. W. plan, but which has not found favor in the eyes of the British working class. As stated in these columns before, any attempt to build an organization on I. W. W. lines in England is doomed to failure. No other candidate even mentioned the matter.

Having disposed of our enthusiasm, we may devote time to a consideration of the points of view of the rational and seriously disposed of the remaining aspirants, particularly those who are regarded as having a favorable chance of success.

Undoubtedly the immediate all important question to the engineers is one of amalgamation of all existing unions catering for the engineering industry. While the majority of the candidates complain that little or nothing is being done to bring about the desired end, another candidate, a member of the National Executive, asserts that as the result of the efforts of a number who had worked for amalgamation the representatives of 14 societies had met together and were engaged in drafting a scheme which, when realized, will provide an industrial organization for the whole engineering industry. This scheme, it seems, is now in the hands of the printers and will, together with ballot papers, in due course be submitted to the members, who will be asked to approve or reject the recommendations.

Problem of Shop Stewards

Next in importance is the problem of the shop stewards, to whom is given much consideration, it being the universal belief that as there is a decided tendency to shift the basis for industrial action from the branch or lodge room to the factory, it is essential that the activities of the unofficial shop stewards or shop committees should be harnessed to the official body and the stewards given a place in the constitution of the union. It is also argued that this process will be necessary to enable the rank and file to dictate the policy, which is now, in actual practice, exclusively controlled by the National Executive.

Importance is attached to the necessity for increasing the number of Labor members in Parliament, and the use of that assembly for obtaining social and industrial reforms, but the greatest hope is centered on the industrial side of the union's activities.

This is obviously a sop to the industrialists who are fairly strong in numbers, and a complete reversal of the policy which dominated the society a few years ago when, in the words of one critic it was "politically obsessed."

A share in the control of industry

is another policy that appears to find acceptance with the majority of the aspirants for office, and considerable significance is attached to the fact that the government frequently during the war sought the advice and assistance of trade union leaders in the many industrial difficulties, both as to labor and increased production.

Lone Scout Policy

A quiet job at the executive's policy during the war, in refusing to discuss with the government proposals affecting engineers in the presence of other unions, is indulged in in what is described as the lone scout policy which, it is alleged, while advocating amalgamation, retarded that movement by causing friction and lowering the prestige of the society among other unions.

A new note is struck by the nominee of the engineers in Canada, who complains that while wherever the English language is spoken there are to be found branches of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, yet these find it impossible to get representation on the National Executive or as general officers. This policy, it is submitted, as far as the American continent is concerned, has resulted in 60 years of lost opportunity.

Brought forward from his retirement in the heart of Kent, where he has been following the peaceful calling of a poultry farmer, for which friends in the Labor movement subscribed Mr. Tom Mann, who has achieved some amount of fame as an agitator in almost all parts of the world where the English language is spoken.

Tom Mann has been a strenuous fighter in Labor's ranks for close on 40 years, and will, as on a previous occasion, receive considerable backing. He stands, of course, for "direct action" by the workers in all industries, and is "not afraid of the terms Socialism, Spartacist, Bolshevik, or Syndicalist," as they mean in essence the thorough application of the policy and practice of "true cooperation."

Although Tom has a reputation as a platform speaker, he would experience great difficulty in persuading the young students of the trade unions and Labor movement that the above groups stand for one and the same thing. And much greater difficulty would be found, apart from the sentiment for Mann himself, in persuading them to work and vote for his return as a Bolshevik to the chief official position of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers.

INCREASED WAGES FOR STREET CAR MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

LOS ANGELES, California.—Street car motormen and conductors here were granted a wage increase of three cents an hour, commencing Aug. 1. The guaranteed minimum for all platform men is now \$100 monthly, instead of \$90 as formerly.

Following is the new wage scale on the Pacific Electric Railway: Motormen and conductors, city service, first three months, 41 cents; next three months, 42 cents; second year, 44 cents; third year, 45 cents; after third year, 47 cents; interurban service, first three months, 43½ cents; next nine months, 44½ cents; second year, 46½ cents; third year, 47½ cents; after the third year, 49½ cents. Freight and work train service, flat rate throughout—motormen and conductors, 53 cents per hour; brakemen and switchmen, 48 cents; trolleyman, 43 cents; yard foreman, 53 cents. The new rate on the Los Angeles railway will be the same as the city rate on the Pacific Electric.

Although both companies maintain the open shop, the employees recently made a collective demand for a wage increase to keep pace with the cost of living. The vice-president of the Pacific Electric Railway said that the present revenue of the road does not warrant such an increase, but that it expects the State Railway Commission to grant its pending application for authority to increase fares.

SHOE WORKERS WIN A 44-HOUR WEEK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—Over 3000 members of the St. Louis Boot and Shoe Workers Union have been granted a 44-hour week with the same pay as for the 56-hour week that has been in force. The change was made on the ground that it had been shown that a 44-hour week resulted in increased production and better satisfied employees. The change is equivalent to an increase in hour and piece rates of 13½ per cent in wages. All factories in St. Louis working under agreements providing for collective bargaining, arbitration, and the use of the union label were represented in the negotiations.

ST. LOUIS WRITERS ORGANIZE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—Meetings are being held by members of the editorial staffs of the five English language daily newspapers of St. Louis to perfect a new writers' union or fraternity. At the first meeting, 55 workers attended. On one of the afternoon papers all men are said to be signed up, with one exception, and demands have been formulated asking an increase of 25 per cent in all salaries paid to editorial workers.

STRIKERS RESUME WORK

BRIDGEPORT, Connecticut.—Improvement is noted in the general strike situation here. The Columbia Graphophone Company has announced an increase of 12½ per cent and a 44-hour week, and the Cornwall and Patterson Company has made "a satisfactory agreement" with its employees. Both companies will resume operations today.

SOCIALIST TACTICS IN FRENCH STRIKES

Party Is Declared to Watch for Opportunity and to Pass Resolutions or Launch Manifestos on Each Convenient Occasion

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Not primarily, or even secondarily, as some would say, a Socialist affair, the attitude of the party in regard to the French strikes is, of course, most minutely watched, and it is perceived with what circumspection, but yet steady and keen development, the tactics of the party are being pursued. A crafty policy of careful incitement and preparation, the critics regard it. The Socialists watch for their opportunity and pass a resolution or launch a manifesto upon each convenient occasion, and Le Temps and Le Journal des Débats turn furiously upon them on the following day.

Concerning the strikes in the north, the Socialist Party organ, L'Humanité, had the spirit to declare that the Federation of the North was resuming with vigor and method "the battle of class, Socialist and revolutionary." So, said the enemies of the party, there was the danger, and of the morrow of the war in which all Frenchmen had equally fought against the enemy in the same spirit of sacrifice for the country, it was a monstrous thing thus to wish to raise up some against others, in the name of that class hatred that tended to the very negation of all healthy democracy. "This political character that it is attempted to give to the Labor agitation is all the more disturbing," it is declared, "since they do not hide the fact that they hope to take advantage of the organized forces of the 'proletariat' to exercise pressure on the entire government with the object of snatching from them the fruits of victory."

Socialists and Peace Treaty

The Socialist group in the Chamber has held a meeting for the purpose of passing a resolution concerning the preliminaries of peace, and has duly delivered itself of a motion in which it says that the party representatives "express the hope that the allied governments will consent to certain ameliorations in the peace treaty with the object of giving to it a character more in conformity with the conditions of a just and durable peace, and that on the other hand the position of Germany and the nations not forming part of the entente, in so far as their admission to the League of Nations is concerned, should be more clearly defined, and in a favorable sense."

But certainly, after its appeal to the rural classes, which has already been quoted in The Christian Science Monitor, the most impressive and most keenly criticized move that the Socialist Party has made in this most serious crisis, has been its appeal to the people upon the question of foreign policy and particularly with regard to Russia, embracing as it does certain threats which, if a little vague, are scarcely disguised. "In spite of protests unceasingly repeated by our Socialist and Labor organizations, the daily campaigns of our newspapers, the earnings of our representatives in the Chamber, the French Government," this manifesto begins, "continues with its allies to make war against the working class revolution. For two years, and more particularly since the armistice, our soldiers, our sailors, and our money have been employed in this enterprise of reaction. To crush the proletariat of Russia and Hungary, our leaders have joined forces with the rebellious adventures

of decayed régimes. They support with our money Chaplin at Archangel, Denikin in the Kouban, and Koltchak in Siberia, all of them escaped from the hands of the revolution. They encourage and subsidize the enterprises of the reactionaries of Finland, Estonia, and Rumania against the workingmen's Labor republics. They furnish men, war matériel, munitions, and gold by the million. French troops and allied contingents are maintained at Archangel. The English fleet bombards the Russian coast from the Baltic. The French fleet operates in the Black Sea, and an expeditionary corps, disembarked at Odessa, has been unable to maintain its position there, nevertheless the fact remains that at various points, Russian territory, without any declaration of war, has been invaded by the entente forces. The new Holy Alliance subjects Russia and Hungary to the most vigorous blockade. Millions and millions of human beings, old men, women, and children, are thus condemned by the odious system of the 'cordons sanitaires' to misery, hunger, and death, and slow agony. They have committed no other crime than that of living in countries where Labor tries to set itself free and substitute itself for capitalist anarchy.

International Socialism

"The entente does not pardon the proletariats of Russia and Hungary for having tried to break their chains and to institute the new order which, for three-quarters of a century, has announced and prepared international socialism. It knows that their triumph would sound the knell of capitalist privileges. Victorious in Russia and Hungary, socialism would extend its conquests over the whole of Europe. Our governments, whose imperial designs are now unmasked, fear nothing so much as that collapse of a social order which, put out of date by the war, by the ruin of all countries, has rendered its fall everywhere certain and soon. That is why, six months after the conclusion of the armistice, when the security of our frontiers is assured, the state of siege is maintained, demobilization stopped, and the war revived for class and caste interests, notwithstanding our desire and our need for peace."

"By a scandalous aberration, here is France—the France that in 1793 found herself at grips with a coalition of absolutisms desperate for her ruin—today at the head of a coalition of the same kind, forgetting all at once her revolutionary past and the treasonable conspiracies of tatarism itself. The Socialist Party appeals to the French people not to allow the Labor revolution to be crushed. If they were crushed—at the price of a renewal of sanguinary sacrifices—the emptiness of reaction would sweep away our hopes of freedom. That would be socialism in recoil in France and throughout the world, our slender liberties in peril, the Republic dishonored."

Call to Action

"Workers and peasants of France, will you permit this crime to be accomplished without a leap to revolt? With us you have applauded the act of the sailors in the Black Sea in refusing to do the work of the gendarmes to which it was desired to force them, and in hoisting the red flag on the warships as a sign of protest. That is not enough. It is to action that the Socialist Party calls you today. In England the 'triple alliance' of Labor threatens to suspend work if it does not obtain the immediate withdrawal of British troops from Russia. The Italian Socialist Party proposes action in common with our three proletariats. The French working class prepares itself for it. It is not a matter of an empty

threat. To save the revolutions of Russia and Hungary, and with them your own possibilities of liberation, working and Socialist comrades, are ready to answer to the appeal of your class organizations? Against the villainous intervention, condemned even by the Russian Socialists, who do not accept Bolshevik methods, multiply your efforts of propaganda, distribute our tracts, our leaflets, our newspapers. Attend our meetings by thousands. In every circumstance make the popular protest understood. People of France, you who were always at the point in revolutionary combat, you may still save the Labor revolutions, and at the same time assure your own salvation. Do not by your silence and inaction make yourself the accomplice of their assassins."

Le Temps Speaks Out

That, at all events, is plain enough. In its way it is probably the most remarkable manifesto that has ever been issued by the Socialist Party. Issued in the full flood of the doubt and anxiety of the strikes, it made the people of Paris and the country give a little start, brought them to a better realization of the true nature of the crisis before them, developing as it seemed at every hour. Le Temps and the other journals, having no sympathy with the new movement, rose to protest at once. They said that the tone of this manifesto did not permit of any doubt as to the intentions of the directors of the International. The leading newspaper just mentioned said that they had a right to ask by what means the revolutionaries intended to accomplish their plan and to raise the organized proletariat of France, England, and Italy against their responsible governments. Were the nations which had consented to such grievous sacrifices for victory to permit Socialist internationalism to resume bolshevism, which was and still remained a political instrument in the hands of the Germans, against the victorious democracies of the West? In that lay the whole question. The workers of France should not be the dupes of such tactics; they ought not to accede to suggestions by which it was desired to raise them against their own country. "With the good sense that characterizes our race," said Le Temps, "they will take account of the fact that it is against their own interest, against themselves, that it is desired to exploit their claims, and that if they abandon themselves to the tragic adventure to which they are invited, it is Germany, guilty of every crime, responsible for every disaster, that they will save from the necessary expiation."

"The shock of our advance in wages of labor from a pre-war minimum which averaged 17½ cents an hour for ordinary workmen to 65 cents an hour, the approximate irreducible minimum of today, was severe, to the minds of exploiting and reactionary employers who had become accustomed to profit from the suffering and deprivation of their workers."

CANDIDACY IS ANNOUNCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Robert J. Bottomly of Boston has announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for Attorney-General of the State of Massachusetts. Mr. Bottomly is a graduate of Amherst College and of Boston University Law School, and has practiced law in Boston for 10 years. He has been active in the Good Government Association and was for a year secretary of the Boston City Club.

WAGES ADJUSTED TO COST OF LIVING

Automatic System Advocated by Frank P. Walsh—Private Employer Who Cannot Pay Must Turn Over to State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Industries which cannot pay their workmen a living wage must acknowledge their inability to do so and give over their field to the State, in the opinion of Frank P. Walsh, formerly chairman of the Industrial Relations Commission, and more recently of the National War Labor Board.

"The declaration for the minimum wage was the foundation of the War Labor Board," said Mr. Walsh. "It was the fundamental on which the board operated, and it did more than anything else to keep America's place during the war, when this was the only country where production was not for one day halted by Labor disturbances."

"As long as we have the present wage system, that fundamental must be carefully observed, or we shall go from one labor disturbance to another. The progress that the government made during the war in collecting information and statistics has made it possible, in my opinion, to operate all industries on the basis that wages for what we are pleased to term common labor ought to be automatically adjusted from time to time to the cost of living."

"The shock of our advance in wages of labor from a pre-war minimum which averaged 17½ cents an hour for ordinary workmen to 65 cents an hour, the approximate irreducible minimum of today, was severe, to the minds of exploiting and reactionary employers who had become accustomed to profit from the suffering and deprivation of their workers."

"The war has taught the lesson that no industry is fit to survive which does not recognize that every man in it is entitled by his own effort to a life in reasonable comfort and health. Whatever that may be, the industry must now pay; unless it can do so, and its production is necessary to any legitimate need of society, then the private owner must acknowledge his inability to render the called-for service to society and the State must conduct the operation."

CHICAGO CARS RUNNING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Chicago's street cars, both elevated and surface lines, are running again, and hearings will be opened today by the State Public Utilities Commission to determine whether, in view of the increased wages, the surface lines shall be granted a 7-cent fare, with one cent for transfers, and the elevated lines granted an 8-cent fare. The present fares are 5 cents, with free transfers, on the surface lines, and 6 cents on the elevated.

LABOR'S VIEWS ON THE SOVIET'S RULE

Arthur Henderson in Lucerne Socialist Conference Claims a Division of Opinion on Virtues of That Government

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LUCERNE, Switzerland (Sunday).—In his opening address to the International Labor and Socialist Conference, on Saturday, Mr. Arthur Henderson described the world situation as one of unparalleled complexity and difficulty. Masses of producers, he said, were profoundly stirred by the thought of what they might achieve by revolutionary methods, and political and economic conditions had conspired to tempt the workers to seek more effective and expeditious results from a policy of "direct action."

Referring to the call for increased production, he held that an industrial revival was possible when society gave producers the full fruits of their labor and assured the social and economic emancipation of the people. Passing from this question he urged the immediate convocation of a League of Nations council as a body which could admit Germany, Russia, and Hungary to the league, holding that without these countries fruitful results could not be obtained from the league.

In connection with the peace settlement, Mr. Henderson spoke of "serious economic injustices, veiled annexations, indemnities masked as reparations, denials of the right of self-determination, frustrations of legitimate colonial aims and vicious one-sided military arrangements," which, he said, failed altogether to meet the demands of organized democracy for deliverance from the curse of militarism and the burden on national resources involved by armaments, standing armies and conscription.

Turning to Russia, Mr. Henderson claimed that Labor was divided regarding the virtues of the Soviet Government but was agreed on the reactionary tendencies of armed intervention in Russia's internal affairs. He charged Admiral Koltchak with establishing a military dictatorship by methods as ruthless as those by which others sought to establish a proletarian dictatorship and said that the government should withdraw all support from such reactionary adventures. Russia needed all the help possible, he declared, but while she remained an outlaw from the commonwealth of nations such help would not be forthcoming.

He concluded by urging that steps should be taken to ascertain how far the Russian Soviet Government was prepared to modify its present attitude and abandon some of its present methods so that diplomatic relations could be opened up.

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ORGANIZED LABOR PROBLEM IN SPAIN

Proposal for Industrial Parliament Said to Be Considered Too Idealistic—Manuel Llanaez's Opinion of the Scheme

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain—With labor in Spain just beginning for the first time to realize the potentialities of its political strength and to set about its organization, some new personalities are coming up here and there and becoming larger and larger in their new significance almost daily. It is a new feature of the Spanish social and political scheme of things. Apart from the cultural and higher side, the only class of persons who have stood out prominently in Spanish public life hitherto, are the more professional politicians, who, with the inevitable artificiality, have dabbled with the new social and economic questions that have arisen in recent times, and made very little progress with them in any other respect than the utterance of innumerable words. The Andalusian agrarian laborers and the Asturian miners, seeking for a remedy of their grievances and the advancement of their state, are tired of their sophistries and their mere political formulae.

Spain's New Labor World

Unpromising as seemed the circumstances, the hour is producing the men in this new labor world of Spain as it has done elsewhere, and interesting and forceful personalities are pressing to the foreground.

One of these, the most striking in many ways, is Manuel Llanaez, the secretary of the Asturian Miners' Syndicate, the most important of all the Spanish miners' organizations, one that has 20,000 workers to its support. He himself has labored in Asturias all his life, and, a physically powerful and fine-looking man, they say he is like a spontaneous creation from the Asturian soil. But he has a keen mentality that is rare among these people, and a very acute perception of the path of progress along which Spain and all belonging to it must tread in the near future.

As a labor leader he is a wonderful and very fortunate discovery for all those for whom he now exerts his efforts. He has a remarkable aptitude for organization, and a keen wit in strategy at times of dispute and strikes, which must soon place him upon the international level of such as Jonaux and Merheim of France, and of Smillie and Henderson of England, and of Gompers of the United States. It is said of him that he is a Pelayo in a new Covadonga, the reference being to the occasion in the dark ages when a leader arose to repel the Moorish host and set about its gradual expulsion from Spain, this great work being begun by the legendary Pelayo, something of a Spanish male Joan of Arc, at Covadonga, which is now a historical shrine of Spain. Few Spaniards, it is declared, are at work today where words and acts are destined to count for so much in the destinies of their country as those of Llanaez.

In the delicate and anxious state in which the Spanish labor world exists today, that question of the industrial parliament, first put forward by the Count de Romanones, the assembly of employers and workmen, with almost full powers for the arrangement and final settlement of all industrial questions and such economic problems as are almost exclusively concerned with the relations between capital and labor, constantly haunts the thoughts of men, even though there is a frequent disposition to regard it as a fantastic and impracticable and as idealistic too much trust in the sincerity and altruism of classes. Here at any rate, as it seems, is the one and only way of avoiding some terrible upheaval in the near future by which the short and drastic solution to the mighty problem may be sought. Some opinions of high authorities upon this question have already been quoted in The Christian Science Monitor. Manuel Llanaez now gives his.

Risks of Unprogressiveness

"Problems of such great magnitude are put forward in the world today," says Llanaez, "and events that spring from them are being developed at such a giddy speed, that the individual of narrow and slow conception, who allows his thoughts to tarry, runs the risk of being annihilated. In the same way any society or organization that stands still or simply delays the formation of a new criterion adapted to present realities, risks being wiped out, and every government that wishes to maintain by violence laws and principles based and so far upheld by force, will by such action and conduct, see that which precipitates the development of that force, created through social injustices which, in its progress, will produce tragedies and cause sorrows inevitable and perhaps necessary for the purification of a new life."

Llanaez goes on to remark upon the fact that the Romanones Government had had it in mind to post in the streets, in the manner of the royal decree, all those responses to urgent demands for which the working classes had been fighting for so many years, and it had also desired to bring about a measure of employment and workmen provided over by the government, which, as some believed, would be able to produce a satisfactory solution to all the social problems pressing forward in these times. The Asturian miners were asked if they would take part in such a congress, and if they thought that the work it would accomplish might be effective.

"As far as the first point is concerned," Llanaez proceeds, "I think it would be the duty of the Asturian miners to take part in such a congress because the working classes would lose nothing by doing so. But with regard to the second point it is different. I have my doubts amounting to,

almost complete certainty, as to the effectiveness of such a congress if it were held, and as to its satisfying the aspirations of the working classes.

Labor as Merchandise

"In some irregular manner the late government seemed disposed to reply, by orders in the Gaceta, to such labor demands as the eight hours' day, the minimum wage, provision for old age, certainty of employment and so forth, and although such a proceeding, from the importance of which I do not wish to detract, makes a show of being very valuable, it is only relative so far as the working classes are concerned, because, apart from feeling themselves wounded in their dignity, they see that their well-being cannot be enhanced while the forces of labor are regarded as a form of merchandise and are subjected to the law of supply and demand.

"The waste of the hours and labor of the day is a human question. Increase in wages, provision for old age, certainty of employment, are not solutions by which the social problem may be settled. Such concessions will only have the effect of bringing about an increase to the capitalist in the cost of this commodity of labor power, which as a consequence will bring about the increased value and cost of things in general. The workman will earn \$100 instead of \$50; but all the same he will continue to be exploited, enduring hunger, living in misery, and the shortened day will have no effect because the door of overtime, excess hours, will always remain open to the capitalist, and for the sake of the extra wages the workman must necessarily acquiesce."

Nationalization of Industries

"Well then," Manuel Llanaez asks, "would the government go forward with frankness and good faith to the calling of a congress, intended to deal with, and bring about a solution to, the great fundamental problems, which are the nationalization of the great instruments of labor like the mines, the railways, and maritime transport, with participation of syndicated workmen in the administration and organization of labor, to the decentralization of the great landed properties, delivering them to municipalities, or the organizations of country workmen, and to obligatory work? If the congress of which we have been speaking should deliberate on these problems, and if its resolutions should have an executive character, it is beyond doubt that it would be effective, and perhaps the working classes might come to the conclusion that in normality and peace they might achieve their aims. But if this congress of workmen and employers is convoked with the exclusive object of calming tempers it will be a failure, and the working class, with all its confidence vanished, will have nothing left to think of but the exercise and the effect of its force."

Mr. Llanaez is no optimist upon compromises of any kind between Capital and Labor; but on the other hand he is willing to give a trial to any reasonable experiment.

STATUS OF NATIVES IN DUTCH INDIES

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Holland

THE HAGUE, Holland—An interesting debate on the position of the native in the Dutch East Indies took place at Amsterdam under the auspices of the Chinese society, Chung Hwa Hui.

Mr. Sneevliet, an active Socialist propagandist who gave much trouble in the colonies, said those who witnessed the abuses introduced in the East by western capitalism felt impelled to propagate socialism among the natives, although objections had been raised to the transferring of the western political struggle to the East. He called the People's Council a monstrous product, a bogus Parliament which, under the guise of autonomy, strengthened the western depots and reaction.

Mr. Soerya Ningrat said he regarded socialism as the only means of freeing an oppressed people. He realized, however, that thus far in his country the struggle had been a national one against the western imperialists. It was a mistake of Mr. Sneevliet and his followers to work for the introduction of the class struggle among the natives without any preparation. The fact that all tropical countries were under the sway of Europe proved that the chief action of the colored race must be nationalistic. The class struggle would come afterward. Moreover, among the Javanese there were no capitalists or proletarians.

It would be easy enough to cause a revolution in the Dutch Indies, but, even after a revolution, the natives would have to be ruled by foreigners, and that was exactly what they did not want. Socialism would only be possible in the Dutch Indies when the natives had become absolutely independent, but, if this ideal were to be achieved, there must be no discord.

RETURNING SHIPS TO HOLLAND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROTTERDAM, Holland—The United States Dutch Ship Mission, which has been created for the purpose of redelivering the Dutch ships that were seized in the United States port during March and April, 1918, is composed of Capt. W. C. Cole, United States Navy, senior member; Commander C. W. Denmore, United States Navy, and Commander E. P. Mason, United States Naval Reserve Force, representing the United States Navy; Maj. H. A. Sheerin, United States Army, representing the United States Army; and 'Capt. Inman Seabey, representing the United States Shipping Board. Prof. George Grafton Wilson, professor of international law at Harvard University, is with the mission, acting as legal advisor. There are about 50 Dutch ships to be returned to their owners. These have been used as cargo boats and transports, some operating under the United States Navy, and some under the United States Shipping Board.

NAVAL FUTURE OF AUSTRALIA

Country, It Is Conjectured, May Unite in Naval Action With New Zealand and Possibly With Canada in the Pacific

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—With the arrival of Lord Jellicoe and the return home of the battle-cruiser Australia, and other units of the Commonwealth Navy, Australia enters upon a new naval phase of intense importance.

It is impossible to forecast accurately what Lord Jellicoe will advise, but it may be conjectured that Australia and New Zealand will unite in naval action, possibly with Canadian cooperation in the Pacific. There is a feeling in some quarters in Australia that the Peace Conference, with the bitter dispute between Japan and Australia in regard to the racial amendment, has made the question of naval defense more vital than before. Most probably an Australian naval program will include eight or 10 powerful battle-cruisers with a number of submarines and torpedo craft, as well as fast light cruisers. This, however, is guesswork.

Recent speeches made at a dinner given by the Victorian branch of the Navy League show the importance which Australia attaches to the maintenance of its own fleet.

Covenant and British Navy

Mr. W. A. Watt, the Acting Prime Minister, raised the question of the effect of the covenant of the League of Nations on the British Navy. "With the full sense of responsibility I say this," declared Mr. Watt, "that we in this matter can take no risk whatever. The League of Nations may succeed, or it may prove a beautiful dream, transient and unsubstantial. The British Nation, however, cannot afford to wake up from such a dream, having lost the supremacy of the sea. This is a lonely journey, and a sea, and a sea, and it is like to induce in pleasant visions, let it do so, but let it be ready weaponed for the awakening, if the awakening comes. Until the League of Nations is functioning and operating with success, indicating permanence, this Anglo-Celtic Empire of ours must continue the only form of insurance that is worth anything to it—a powerful and vigorous navy. Australia's duty is to guard itself so far as its resources and the determination of its people will permit. I do not believe that financial conditions compel us to surrender proper attention to our naval requirements and ambitions."

Continuing, Mr. Watt declared that Australia had grown up and did not intend any more being a naval mendicant within the Empire. Australia could best show its resolute patriotism and share cooperatively the burdens of Empire by doing its utmost to increase its own naval unit according to the best advice that the British authorities could give. He declared that Australia and New Zealand should draw more closely together in matters of naval defense, and said that when Lord Jellicoe reached New Zealand he would be able to say that there was a distinct feeling in the Commonwealth in favor of cooperation for mutual defense and protection.

Greatest Lesson of the War

Lord Jellicoe, who was cheered, made an impressive speech. To many of those who heard him the keynote of his address was the solemn declaration that the greatest lesson of the war, from the naval point of view, was that one must be prepared for the next war—"Things come suddenly," he said.

Replying to references to his mission, Lord Jellicoe assured the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir William Irvine, who presided, and the acting Prime Minister, that when the time came to advise the Commonwealth Government he would speak perfectly frankly, as he had been asked to do. He heartily endorsed Mr. Watt's speech, and declared that a second-class navy was of no use, meaning that what there was must be the best. Nothing was of any use, however, without a fine fighting spirit. Lord Jellicoe warned members of the navy league not to be led away by the specialist, such as the enthusiastic airman or submarine officer. It had been a great temptation, he said, to think that the submarine was going to wipe out the battleship of the future, but such a thought was dangerous. It was not wise to seize such loop-holes for economy as the possible disappearance of a hundred years hence of the capital ship.

Lord Jellicoe may be about to call upon Australia and New Zealand for sacrifices on an undreamed of scale—the fact of his selection is in itself a guarantee that his mission is not a trifling one. But this at least may be said: that he has won the hearts of Australia's people as few men have done.

ATTEMPT TO SEIZE SHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROTTERDAM, Holland—News has been received at Rotterdam, from an officer of an American cargo ship, of an attempt by the German Bolsheviks to seize his ship while it was at Emcken, Germany, on May 30. The crews of the government mine-sweepers, in an effort to aid the Bolsheviks, placed the mine-sweepers abreast to block the harbor, so that the cargo ship, which they wanted to seize, could not leave the port. The government finally succeeded in getting this ship out of the harbor. On the previous evening, after the foodstuff cargo from a ship

had been placed in storage houses ashore, the Bolsheviks endeavored unsuccessfully to obtain possession of it. The same evening there was a good deal of shooting between the Bolsheviks and the government forces, and damage was done to buildings in the center of the city by the Bolsheviks. The government forces finally succeeded in getting affairs in hand.

FOURTEEN REASONS FOR MANDATORY

Authority on Turkish Affairs Shows Why the People of the Near East Would Welcome America in This Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

PARIS, France—Fourteen reasons are enumerated for an American mandatory being exercised over Turkey by an authority on Turkish affairs here. These reasons are given as follows:

"I. Peace in the Near East cannot be brought about by force, but must come from within. All the people of the Near East would welcome an American mandatory.

"II. The Muhammadans predominate in the Turkish Empire, numbering from 14,000,000 to 15,000,000, according to varying estimates. The Turks naturally wish their government to remain in power. Should this not be allowed by the allied powers, they would welcome an American mandatory. The Turks highly respect the just methods of British control, but they prefer an American mandatory for two reasons. They think that England would never resign a mandatory once undertaken, but that America having taught the people how to govern themselves, would retire and leave them their independence. They also prefer Americans to deal with, on the ground that they are more democratic.

"III. The Greeks residing in the Turkish Empire number about 2,000,000. They are citizens of the Turkish Empire, and are called Ottoman Greeks, unless they as individuals possess Greek citizenship. The Ottoman Greeks would prefer to live under a Greek government, but if that is impossible, they would warmly welcome an American mandatory.

"IV. The Armenians in the Turkish Empire number approximately 1,500,000. Whatever arrangements may be made to give them their rights in an independent Armenia, there will always be many Armenians in all parts of Turkey. They regard America as their friend, and would naturally desire an American mandatory.

Separation of Church and State

"V. American methods of government separate politics and religion. The union of church and state is one of the greatest causes of discord and hatred in the Near East. The removal of political control from all religious organizations would tend to promote peaceful relations between the different nationalities, while at the same time both Muhammadans and Christians would be protected in the free exercise of their religion.

"VI. An American mandatory over Turkey would introduce American methods of education, which teach people the self-respect that conduces to peaceful relations.

"VII. The people of Turkey are divided up by the use of different languages. An American mandatory would emphasize the English language, and introduce a common means of communication.

"VIII. An American mandatory over all of the Turkish Empire (with the possible exception of Mesopotamia and southern Palestine, where Arabs and Jews predominate), would insure the same coinage, the same railway system, and the same customs-house regulations for the whole Empire.

"IX. Under an American mandatory all the nationalities in Turkey would enjoy security of life and an unlimited opportunity of autonomous development. There would be a free, open-minded, and impartial adjustment of the claims for all, and justice for the individual citizen would be possible.

"X. Modern methods of agriculture would make a veritable paradise of Asia Minor, where the rich soil has seldom been more than scratched and the fields and forests have not changed in appearance since Xenophon's descriptions in his 'Anabasis.'

"XI. Asia Minor is rich in mines and securities. American methods of commerce would make it a great commercial center.

"XII. Under an American mandatory the Dardanelles would be permanently opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations.

"XIII. Close commercial relations between America and Turkey would enable Turkey to develop her own wealth and profit from American exports, while the valuable imports from Turkey would be a source of profit in America.

"XIV. President Wilson says that America must bear her share of the burden in the new order of things."

SIR A. GEDDES ON EMPLOYMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Sir Auckland Geddes gave a very optimistic view of the future employment in Great Britain at a recent luncheon given by the British Imperial Chamber of Commerce, when he announced that 2,750,000 men had been demobilized since the armistice and nearly all had been absorbed into industry. The number of those demobilized men who were still unemployed, Sir Auckland gave as 400,000, and he added that the number of unemployed men who had not served in the army was also rapidly shrinking.

BRITISH LEADERS ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Great Meeting Is Held in London Under Chairmanship of Viscount Grey to Start Educational Campaign of League Union

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Apart from the eminence and authority of the speaker, and the distinguished character of the large gathering behind them on the platform, the attitude of the great audience itself was a very notable feature of the meeting recently held at the Albert Hall, with Viscount Grey of Falloden in the chair, to inaugurate the educational campaign which the League of Nations Union was about to conduct throughout the country.

Although the chief speaker of the evening has since been heard to lament that it was "too respectable," the meeting unmistakably included representatives of practically every class and party, not its least interesting feature being the almost unbroken line of American soldiers in the upper boxes. And the bearing of the audience was throughout one of keen and critical interest in the subject, rather than of unreasoning enthusiasm on the one hand, or blind opposition on the other. It was, in short, an audience by no means content with the rôle of passive listener, and its freely expressed opinion left no doubt as to the variety of its component elements, and, at the same time, conveyed the general impression that whatever the angle of its point of view, the League of Nations is a live, and not a merely academic issue to the British public.

In these circumstances it was interesting to note that both Lord Grey and Lord Robert Cecil received a great ovation, the audience rising in each case to its feet and applauding without interruption for several minutes before either could gain a hearing. Again, President Wilson's name was never mentioned without evoking cheers, and the emphasis laid by every speaker upon the importance of the league being the product and the affair of the peoples themselves and not merely of their governments invariably received general indorsement.

Crossfire of Interjections

For the rest, Lord Robert had to speak amid a crossfire of interjections from Socialists and pacifists, on the one hand, and adherents of the old order, on the other, which culminated in an outburst of mingled cheers and hisses when, after some difficulty with interrupters, he at length contrived to give utterance to his frank opinion that Germany, "not less than Russia," should be admitted into the league as soon as possible. This proved to be the climax, however, for a man who at this point rose in one of the upper galleries and denounced Lord Robert as a traitor, brought down upon him the wrath of all his neighbors, women as well as men, and the whole house cheered on the work of his election and refused to settle down again until he had disappeared from the scene. It was noticeable that from that moment interruptions practically ceased in all quarters.

Lord Grey, who was supported on the platform by the American Ambassador and Mrs. Davis, and the Ambassadors of Spain, Greece, Russia, and Denmark, Admiral Sir David Beatty,

Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Lord Glenconner, Sir Frederick Pollock, Mr. A. H. Illingworth, M. P., and many others, said that, now that the allied governments had given form to what was still only an aspiration a year ago, it was the turn of the people to show their intention, and determination to make the league a reality by giving support to the work which had been done by the governments.

No Narrow National Motive

"It is true," he said, "that the people of this country cannot make the League of Nations effective by themselves. They can only do it by being associated with the rest of Europe, and even the whole of Europe by itself cannot make a League of Nations effective without the support, the sympathy, and the cooperation of other great nations on the other side of the Atlantic. We cannot influence the action of the peoples of other nations. What we trust to is that a similar impulse and influence will spontaneously move the people of other nations as those moving us here. But let us do our part. Let us make it clear that from this country—from the public opinion of this country—there is a strong, clear, resolute support of the principle of the League of Nations, and that that support arises not from a narrow national motive."

"It is true that a League of Nations is, I believe, in the interests of this country, and in supporting it we are supporting the national interests of this country. But it is only a national interest to us as it is of national interest to all the other nations of the world. Let our support be strong and clear, but let it be evident that that is our motive, no narrow motive of us inside, but a great common motive of world peace. I don't believe that any smaller motive would have drawn together such an audience or combined so many on the platform as we have here this evening."

People Can Give It Life

The covenant drawn up in Paris, Lord Grey went on to admit, has its critics, but he urged these, while setting themselves, if they choose, to see that it is improved in future years, not to interfere with the very process, and to "work to make the thing live to begin with." "The thing is there," he said, "the machinery, the organization in the covenant; the governments have given it form; it is the people, and the people alone, who can give it life." To those, he went on, who are wholly favorable but somewhat faint-hearted, and who think that the league is an ideal that cannot be made practical, he would say just this: Has it not been fighting for the ideal that it won the war? If we fought for an ideal during the war, cannot we work for the ideal after the war? The war, he added, is admittedly without parallel in human history. A future war, with all the inventions of modern science, would be vastly more terrible than this war has been. Unless there be with the increase of power in men

an increase also of moral strength, the very increase of power which they acquire will work to their destruction. "That is the point," he said. "Those who fought most bravely in this war have fought, among other objects, that they might not have to fight again—to prevent future wars. The same causes are operating already that have brought about wars in the past. You can see them in the news in the papers every day; the same jealousies, rivalries, suspicion, imputations, motives, between nations—all these are at work again. What we want is an organization like the League of Nations which shall enable the people who have fought to prevent war, who wish that disputes in future shall be settled without war—an organization which shall make that wish and determination of the peoples effective."

"But to overcome the old tendencies to disputes between nations the peoples of the nations must be greater than the mean and small forces which are at work to keep them apart. Our people and the people who have been comrades with us in war have been great in war; they must be great in peace as well. It is an old saying that it is easier to be great in adversity than to be great in success. We have been great also in victory. We have been great in war; we must be great in peace."

NEW COMMISSIONER TO UNITED STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Mr. Mark Sheldon, one of Australia's most prominent commercial men, has been appointed Commonwealth commissioner in New York, to fill the position from which Mr. H. Y. Braddon is retiring.

The new commissioner, who will leave almost immediately for the United States, is a man of wide experience and has taken a keen interest in the welfare of the returned soldier, being chairman of the New South Wales repatriation board. He represents the commercial interests of New South Wales and Queensland on the council of the Commonwealth Bureau of Commerce and Industry, and is vice-president of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce.

"IRISH-SPEAKING DISTRICTS"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—Irish language enthusiasts in Dublin have started the idea of "Irish speaking districts." All lovers of Irish are invited to meet at some place which becomes for the space of a couple of hours a little Irish-speaking district. There you join some group of the party and talk Irish, or, if you do not feel equal to that, you just stand around and listen.

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ATTITUDE TAKEN BY MODERATES IN INDIA

Famous Non-Brahmin Leader of
Madras Believes the Moder-
ates Will Not Be Able to
Hold Out Against Extremists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—"Mr. Montagu, along with Lord Chelmsford, achieved a remarkable political triumph when he camouflaged Mr. Curtis' diarchical scheme and presented it to an astonished world as a scheme for political reconstruction in India," writes the famous non-Brahmin leader of Madras, Dr. Nair, in a special article to The Christian Science Monitor. "Still greater work lay before him, for he had to manufacture in India a political party which was supposed to be ready to accept this political scheme. When the 'Mont-Ford' scheme first came out there was nobody in India who had a good word to say about it. In a few months, with extraordinary industry, tact, and persuasiveness, Mr. Montagu did succeed in manufacturing a political party in India, which, though not in ecstasies over this scheme of reforms, at all events consented to tolerate it. Every one thought that Mr. Montagu's work was complete, that with a cut-and-dried scheme and a ready-made party he had only to force his measure through the Houses of Parliament to complete the work of reforms."

"But then came the unpleasant Rowlatt acts. We have had in India for some years past the prevalence of anarchical crimes in certain provinces. The government has never been able to get these crimes under control by the use of the ordinary law of the land. When war broke out and the Defense of India Act was enacted, it was found from experience that by the application of the provisions of that act these anarchical crimes could be controlled far more satisfactorily, and therefore after the conclusion of the armistice, when the end of the war was in sight, the government of India decided to enact the provisions of the Defense of India Act in a modified form in order to deal with anarchical crimes. The measure was only to deal with anarchical crimes. It was only to be introduced into the various provinces by notification by the government of India, if it was found necessary to do so."

Moderates in Revolt

"With all these precautionary measures, and even after the decision that the new act was to be enforced only for three years, the Moderates rose in revolt against the Rowlatt bills. The virulent agitation that was started and went on for some time after the introduction of these bills into the Imperial Legislative Council was mainly carried on by the Extremists. The Montagu Moderates only blessed the agitation and opposed the bills in the Imperial Legislative Council. "At the present moment there are many Moderate leaders in London; some of them have been Extremist leaders in their time, others have been colorless politicians, but whatever they may have been in the past they are now in London with the declared object of getting the Rowlatt acts repealed. In these circumstances we have our own doubts as to whether the Moderates can be relied on to carry on the work of the reformed political bodies in India. Our friends the Moderates are ideal political theorists; they have always been quoting John Stuart Mill, or Macaulay, or Burke, or somebody else. On the whole, John Stuart Mill has been their favorite. They now find it rather inconvenient to follow him because he has said, 'A people must be considered unfit for more than a limited and qualified freedom who will not cooperate actively with the law and the public authorities in the repression of evil doers.' That is precisely what the Moderates are failing to do now. They are anxious to secure responsible government for India, but will not cooperate with the existing responsible government in maintaining law and order."

Followers of President Wilson

"They have now changed their course and are followers of President Wilson of the United States and his principle of self-determination. We do not know how long they will be able to continue to follow Wilson's self-determination or the other 12 points. The point for the British public to decide before the Indian reforms are actually completed and brought into operation is as to whom the power, now vested in the British Government, is to be transferred in future, either in part or in whole. Before being quite sure on that one point no amount of academic discussion on responsible government, gradual development of responsibility, and so on, will be relevant to the subject under consideration."

"There have been several publications of late which deal with the condition of the educated people in India; several acts in a political drama have also been enacted in India within recent years, and it ought to be possible for the British public, by a close study of these various occurrences in India, to decide as to whether any section of the people of India could at the present time be entrusted with power and responsibility to control the remaining population of India."

"Mr. Gandhi, who is a popular leader in India, and whom we do not know how to classify, but who is praised by Extremists and Moderates alike as a saintly personage, has been indirectly, though not directly, responsible for a good deal of mischief in India, and yet the manner in which the government of India has permitted him to go on with this political quackery has been astonishing. In the same manner, perhaps, the government may recognize the Moderates, who are opposed

to the enactment of the Rowlatt acts, as fit and proper persons to be invested with the responsibility of governing India. These things were possible when the Indian reforms themselves had their origin in the 'faith' that was in the Viceroy and the Secretary of State. We hope that in the actual carrying out of these reforms something more than 'faith' and a good deal of reason will be infused."

Extremists and Moderates

"It is necessary to bear in mind that the politically minded classes in India are almost to a man inclined to demand complete home rule at the present moment, and that the day when Extremist and Moderate will shake hands and decide to take the bit between the teeth and forge ahead is not very distant, and the details of the 'Mont-Ford' scheme offer the very best help for forcing the pace. Already experienced administrators in India have begun to realize that in an election under the 'Mont-Ford' scheme the Moderates would be nowhere, and if the few Moderates who succeeded in getting elected are to be promoted to the position of ministers under the scheme, such ministers would have to do their work entirely under the control of the Extremist majority in the council. Mr. Montagu may believe that he is handing over the new reforms to be worked by the Moderate Party of his own creation, but it will be seen that that party will not be able to hold its own for even six months against the Extremists, but of whom the Moderates were temporarily evolved."

"It may be as well to repeat that the first agitation against the Defense of India Act, which has now been re-enacted as the Rowlatt Acts, began in an endeavor to set free Mr. Mahomed Ali and his brother from internment. In that agitation almost every Extremist and Moderate leader in India took part. It was that agitation that led to the appointment of the committee with Mr. Justice Rowlatt as president, which in its turn produced the Rowlatt report on which the Rowlatt acts are based, and now comes the news from India that the government is in possession of evidence to prove that Mahomed Ali and his brother were in actual communication with the Amir of Afghanistan, and were thus in a way parties to the Afghan trouble. A study of these facts will give the British public some idea of where they are likely to get if the Montagu Moderates in India are taken at their face value."

JOINT COUNCILS' DRAFT CONSTITUTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—The provisional committee appointed in February last to draft constitutions under the Whiteley Report for departmental joint councils, trade joint councils, and local committees for government industrial establishments have now issued their report. These draft constitutions, says The Labor Gazette, are based on the general requirements of all the government departments and the trade unions concerned, and will therefore require to be adapted to the particular requirements of each department."

For this purpose joint conferences are being convened for each government department, consisting of official representatives of the department and of the trade unions having members in its industrial establishments. Each of these conferences will be invited to appoint a joint drafting committee, and it will be the duty of this committee to make any necessary amendments in the constitution as at present drafted, and in particular to determine the trade union representation on the proposed departmental joint council. When the constitution for each departmental joint council has been prepared by the drafting committee it will be referred to the department and to the trade unions concerned, and if it is approved the representatives will be appointed and the first meeting of the council will be held. It will be the duty of the departmental joint council to see that arrangements are made for the setting up of local machinery of the kind proposed by the scheme."

The formation of the trade joint councils, which will cover a number of government departments concerned in any particular trade or group of trades, must necessarily be left over until the departmental joint councils have been set up."

GERMAN EXAGGERATIONS AGAINST HOLLANDER

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROTTERDAM, Holland.—Much light is thrown upon the conditions which prevail in Germany by the story related by a prominent Hollander upon the occasion of his recent return from that country. His wife is a German, and he has considerable interests in Germany, where he remained during the war. "Wishing to return to Holland, he was not permitted by the Government to do so until he had paid five years' advance income tax, as a security that he would return, calculated on the average yearly income tax paid during the past five years. The advance income tax paid by this Hollander amounted to 270,000 marks."

Shoes, he says, are very dear in Holland, a pair that he bought for his wife costing him 500 marks. The government has placed a maximum price on foodstuffs. The large farms are controlled by the wealthy men of the country, and they have refused to sell their farm products at the maximum prices. Foodstuffs are now scarcer than during the war. The meat obtainable has to be scraped before using, because it is so bad. Fresh meat is difficult to get, and a great amount of salt meat is used. A cake of chocolate, which could be bought in Holland for 19 cents, would sell for 5 marks in Germany."

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You have never seen anything lovelier in a Mink Dolman. Fashioned of perfectly toned dark skins, its exquisite clinging lines are superb. Priced in the August Sale of Furs at

\$1850.

FUR STORAGE AND CREDIT

Furs purchased during the sale stored free until November first. Deposit required from all cash customers. Charge customers making selections at this time may have their furs billed on the November statements rendered December first. Why not open a charge account NOW?

Hudson Seal Coats, with large collars and border, plain or with collar and cuffs of Beaver, Squirrel, Nutria. Also fancy short-model Scotch Mole Coats. All 30 inches long, in various sizes.

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Natural Muskrat Coats, Selected Dark Skins, \$245, \$265, \$295, \$375. to \$550.

Natural Muskrat Dolman with large Skunk Wrap Collar, \$650.

Natural Raccoon Coats, 36 to 45-in. lengths, \$225, \$245, \$275, \$300, \$350, \$365, \$385, \$400, \$425.

Marmot Coats, 30 to 40 inches, At \$110, \$155, \$265.

Very Fine Selected Near Seal Coats (French Coney), large shawl collars, 30-36-40 inches, \$200, \$225, \$250.

Selected Scotch Mole Coats, plain and fancy models, \$265, \$425, \$450, \$700.

27 SAMPLE WOMEN'S NATURAL RACCOON COATS

9 Coats, 38-40-42-in. long, at \$145.

9 Coats, 40-in. long, at \$165.

9 Coats, 40-in. long, at \$195.

NECK PIECES IN ANIMAL SCARFS

In Sable, Fisher and Mink at

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Kolinski Scarfs, 2, 3, 4 and 6 skins, at \$29.50, \$39.50, \$65, \$80.

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AT HOVEY'S IS NOTABLE FOR BEAUTY OF
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Enlarged resources have resulted in making this Fur Sale an extraordinary occasion this year. For, notwithstanding the continual upward trend of prices, with a new high mark certain this Fall, we have gone into the market and located some rare values. Most of the fur coats in this sale are "one of a kind" and cannot be duplicated except at considerable advance over prices quoted at this time.

SUBSTANTIAL SAVINGS ARE IN STORE FOR PATRONS

1 Hudson Coat, 30-in., Beaver collar, cuffs and border.....	\$425.
1 Hudson Coat, 30-in., Mole collar and cuffs	\$325.
1 Hudson Coat, 36-in., Beaver collar, cuffs and border.....	\$475.
2 Hudson Coats, 36-in., Beaver collar and cuffs	\$425.
1 Hudson Coat, 36-in., Skunk collar, cuffs and border.....	\$550.
2 Hudson Coats, 40-in., Skunk collar and cuffs	\$425.
1 Hudson Coat, 40-in., Squirrel collar and cuffs	\$425.
1 Hudson Coat, 40-in., Beaver collar, cuffs and border.....	\$700.
1 Hudson Coat, 40-in., Skunk collar, cuffs and border.....	\$650.
2 Hudson Coats, 45-in., Skunk collar and cuffs	\$475.
1 Long Hudson Seal Dolman, large Mink collar and cuffs.....	\$985.
1 Long Hudson Seal Dolman, large Kolinski collar	\$800.
1 Long Hudson Seal Wrap Shawl, collar and cuffs.....	\$700.
1 Long Hudson Seal Wrap Shawl, collar and cuffs.....	\$750.
1 Long Hudson Seal Dolman, large Beaver collar	\$750.
Hudson Seal Coats, at	
\$265., \$295., \$350., \$375., \$385., \$400., \$425., \$450., \$475., \$600.	

OFFERINGS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Hudson Seal Coats

AS LONG AS THEY LAST

HEARING IS RESUMED IN CHRISTIAN SCIENCE EQUITY CASE

TESTIMONY HEARD BEFORE A MASTER

Official Report of the Proceedings Is Given by This Newspaper as Transcribed From the Notes of Official Stenographer

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Hearings of the suits of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society v. The Christian Science Board of Directors and J. V. Dittmore and of J. V. Dittmore v. The Christian Science Board of Directors resumed before a Master in the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts yesterday.

In accordance with the notice printed in this newspaper May 21, The Christian Science Monitor gives space below to a verbatim report of the proceedings, exactly as transcribed from the notes of the official stenographer.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY
Room 424, Court House,
Boston, Massachusetts, Aug. 2, 1919,
10 a. m.

Mr. Whipple—If Your Honor please, we are ready.

The Master—Are you ready to go on, Governor Bates?

Mr. Bates—Yes, Your Honor.

The Master—Before we begin, I

would like to inquire how many hours

of this Saturday counsel desire to

devote to the hearing.

Mr. Whipple—Why, if Your Honor

please, I cannot conceive of our tak-

ing more than two hours at the out-

side. My estimate would be much less

than that, except that I have been so

disappointed in predictions as to when

we would finish. We have finished our

examination of Mr. Watts, with the

possible exception of a question that

I may want to put him on redirect.

I shall then call Mr. Rowlands for a

very brief examination, purely on this

subject, and then I shall ask to have

General Street's letter produced, and

the other letter of Mr. Choate, if it

is here, and that will finish our rebut-

tal. I may desire to make a saving

suggestion with regard to one or two

matters that Mr. Eustace would testify

to, and I shall ask, if we desire, to let

him do it at the time appointed for

argument. I will state what the two

possible points—one point I should

like to have him cover—

The Master—The object of my in-

quiry was this. I was going to find

out whether the elevators run here

after 2 o'clock today. The law library

clerk, they tell me, at 1 o'clock and I

thought it quite possible that there

would not be an elevator service Sat-

urday afternoon.

Mr. Thompson—All I have to do,

Your Honor, is simply at the proper

time to make the offer of proof tech-

nically that we spoke about, and then

that will be all.

Mr. Whipple—It seems hardly con-

ceivable that we will take after 1

o'clock, but our repeated disappoint-

ments in our predictions make us a

little shy of making predictions.

The Master—That answers my ques-

tion. I understand that Mr. Whipple

has completed his examination of Mr.

Watts.

John R. Watts (Recalled). Resumed

Cross-Examination

Q. (By Mr. Bates) Mr. Watts, you

spoke of an oral understanding that

you had with the Canadian officials by

which you should be protected against

any drop in prices if made by the

Federal Trade Commission—is that

right? A. Yes.

Q. And I understand you to state

that that was a very important part

of your understanding. A. Yes, sir.

Q. And when did you arrive at that

understanding? A. During the month

of December.

Q. And of course prior to entering

into your contract? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And I also understood you to

say yesterday that you never would

have entered into the contract except

for such an understanding? A. Yes,

sir.

Q. And your counsel referred to it

as highly important, did he not? A.

Yes, sir.

Q. And yet when you came to write

that contract you never said a word

about it, did you? There is not a

word in the contract in regard to it?

A. So far as I know, there is nothing

in writing about it.

Q. So that, as a business man, you

claim that you had an understanding

with this company, and yet when you

came to reduce your understanding to

contract, you left out the most impor-

tant part of it—that is right, isn't it?

A. No.

Q. Didn't you say that you never

would have made it except for this

understanding? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then you left out of the contract

a condition which if it had not been

made you never would have made the

contract? A. It never was supposed

to go into it.

Q. Well, that is just what I sup-

posed. Why wasn't it supposed to go

into the contract? A. Because it was

an agreement between Mr. Rowlands—

The Master—I did not get that ques-

tion. Why?

Mr. Bates—Why wasn't it supposed

to go into that contract?

Mr. Whipple—That is, into the writ-

ten contract.

A. Because it was an agreement be-

tween Mr. Rowlands and Mr. Steele.

Mr. Steele explained that he wanted

to do business with The Christian Science

Monitor.

The Master—I do not think that we

want Mr. Steele's statement, sir, do

we?

Mr. Bates—No, I don't think we do.

Mr. Whipple—That is why it didn't

go into the contract. He is explaining

why it didn't go in. He is asked the

question why, and Mr. Watts is ex-

plaining why, namely, that it was at

Mr. Steele's request, and Mr. Steele

stated his reasons for it.

The Master—Wait a minute. It was

an agreement between Mr. Rowlands

and Mr. Steele? Do I get that right?

Mr. Bates—That is what he now

says.

Mr. Whipple—Mr. Rowlands repre-

sented the trustees.

The Master—He is explaining in an-

swer to Governor Bates' question, I

think.

Mr. Whipple—May I ask to have that

read? He asked the question why it

was not put in. Will you read the

question?

[The reporter reads as follows: "Q. Then

you left out of the contract a con-

dition which if it had not been made

you never would have made the con-

tract? A. It never was supposed

to go into it. Q. Well, that is just

what I supposed. Why wasn't it sup-

posed to go into the contract? A. Be-

cause it was an agreement between Mr.

Rowlands—"]

Mr. Bates—That is it.

Mr. Whipple—He was answering the

question why?

The Master—I think so, but hasn't

he answered why?

Mr. Whipple—I think that he had

not quite finished his answer to that

question. I do not like to be insistent,

I am very sure that he will make it

perfectly plain why it was not put

into the written agreement. Will you

proceed with the reading?

[The reporter reads as follows: "Q. Well,

that is just what I supposed. Why

wasn't it supposed to go into the con-

tract? A. Because it was an agree-

ment between Mr. Rowlands—

"The Master—I did not get that ques-

tion. Why?"

"Mr. Bates—Why wasn't it supposed

to go into that contract?"

"Mr. Whipple—That is, into the writ-

ten contract. A. Because it was an

agreement between Mr. Rowlands and

Mr. Steele. Mr. Steele explained that

he wanted to do business with The

Christian Science Monitor—"]

The Master—I stopped him there

because I thought I might avoid pos-

sible objection and save time. It has

not appeared that he heard what Mr.

Steele said.

Q. Did you hear the conversation?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Between Mr. Steele and Mr.

Rowlands? A. Yes, sir.

Q. When was it?

Mr. Whipple—Why can't he finish

the answer as to why it did not go

into the written contract?

Mr. Bates—I will locate it first.

The Master—When we find out

when it was.

A. I do not know the exact date,

sir.

Q. What, sir? A. I do not know

the exact date, sir.

Q. Well, when was it in relation to

the time that you entered into the con-

tract? A. I think it was in the latter

part of October or early November,

and the contract was agreed on then

verbally, but the written contract was

not finally signed until after the first

of January.

Mr. Bates—Will you let me see both

of those proposals, and also the ex-

hibit, the report?

Mr. Whipple—I hand you the Cana-

dian Export Paper Company contract

and the exhibit.

Mr. Bates—Now I want the Inter-

national proposal.

Mr. Whipple—The proposal was not

put in evidence. Mr. Watts took it.

Have you the proposal here?

The Witness—No, sir.

Mr. Whipple—We did not bring the

proposal, the International proposal.

The Witness—Oh, I have the Inter-

national proposal. I did not think you

meant that.

Mr. Whipple—Well, that is right, if

you have the International proposal.

The Witness—I beg your pardon.

The Master—Well, stick to one thing

at a time. He has told when it was.

Now, do you want to ask him what was

said?

Mr. Bates—Not yet.

Mr. Whipple—I should like now to

have him finish the answer which was

an explanation as to why this oral ar-

rangement or understanding was not

included in the written contract. He

started to do it and—

The Master—I think I will see what

Governor Bates proposes further to

ask him about that.

Mr. Whipple—But I hope that it will

not be overlooked.

The Master—If you propose to ask

him to state the conversation, I think

that now would be the best time to

do it.

Mr. Bates—I have no objection to his

stating the conversation if Mr. Whipple

wishes him to do it.

The Master—Go on and state the

conversation now, then.

The Witness—Mr. Steele proposed to

Mr. Rowlands—

The Master—Tell what was said.

The Witness—Mr. Steele in sub-

stance said that he wanted to do

business with The Christian Science

Monitor, and he wanted to get that

business because of the high standing

of the Monitor, and he wanted to do

anything he could, and that he had

so much admiration and respect for

The Monitor that he would protect it

against any fall in the price that

might take place during the year

by virtue of any ruling of the Federal

Trade Commission.

Q. And that was said a long time

before you entered into the contract?

A. At approximately the same time,

I think.

Q. Approximately the same time

that you— A. Not the written con-

tract

which Metcalf is the grantor to Ira O. Knapp.

Mr. Thompson—Yes.

Mr. Bates—Perhaps I should say that it is the deed to which the one in the Manual, printed on page 136 of the Manual refers. Probably Your Honor will recall it.

The Master—Yes, I remember.

Mr. Whipple—Well, that is the deed copy of which is attached to the bill.

Mr. Bates—Well, not this one.

Mr. Whipple—Are you sure it is not?

Mr. Bates—The one in the Manual is Exhibit C in the plaintiff's bill.

Mr. Whipple—What is that?

Mr. Bates—But it refers to another deed of Mr. Metcalf's, and that is the other deed to which it refers.

The Master—Are you going to have that in?

Mr. Bates—Mr. Whipple is going to see if he had any objection to it.

The Master—And it will be printed then in the record, will it?

Mr. Bates—No, not to be printed.

Mr. Whipple—Hold on. How did Metcalf get title? Wasn't there a transfer made to Metcalf by the trustees in order that it might be re-transferred and thereby alter the terms of the trust under which it was conveyed?

Mr. Bates—That is not a matter that we consider of any consequence, and I am not prepared to state. This deed is offered only because it is the deed referred to in your exhibit.

The Master—Now, very probably the deed offered refers to still another deed.

Mr. Bates—Very likely; and probably that to another and still further back in title.

Mr. Whipple—Oh, no, it would not. Your Honor will notice that we allege that that deed was passed in order to reform—to be a conveyance which was made in order to change the terms of the trust.

The Master—I noticed that allegation. How it operated to change the terms of the trust and to what extent it changed them, did not seem to me clear from what we had at that time. Perhaps it is not important.

Mr. Whipple—We did not follow it up because, inasmuch as it was the trust in which the directors alone at that time seemed to be concerned, we did not feel it material. In the present development, as to the question of the title of some of these trustees in their position, it may become more important.

Mr. Bates—I am told that that was bought in the open market by Mr. Metcalf for the purpose of making this conveyance.

Mr. Thompson—Well, is that any land?

Mr. Whipple—Well, then, if that is so, there was a transfer of part of the land to the trustees under one trust and the rest of the land or another part under another trust.

Mr. Bates—You are not—

Mr. Whipple—You have added worse confusion to that which already existed.

Mr. Bates—I have given the facts as they are. We are not troubled by any confusion in regard to them.

Mr. Thompson—Well, I would like to know—

Mr. Bates—His Honor has asked for that deed and I presented it. Now, if you do not want it, please say so.

The Master—I hardly think I have gone so far as to ask for it.

Mr. Bates—Your Honor will bear me in mind when I say that I offered it because of your suggestion.

The Master—Yes.

Mr. Bates—And I stated that it wasn't anything that we considered of any importance in the case except as a matter of answering Your Honor's inquiry.

The Master—I agree to that.

Mr. Whipple—Now, if Your Honor please let this be put in as an exhibit and copied into the record without copying the—No, let it all be copied into the record, because the description may be important in view of what Governor Bates has stated, and we here shall ask to reserve the right to put in the deed which Metcalf got.

Mr. Thompson—I want to ask one question.

Mr. Whipple—Especially if it should transpire that it was secured from Mrs. Eddy or some one in the interest of the Church, and that its purpose merely was the reformation of a trust, it will also be important if part of this property is held by these trustees under the terms of one trust and another part is held under the terms of another trust. It would be quite important, I should think.

Mr. Bates—Well, have you just discovered that?

Mr. Whipple—Although the Governor does not seem to think it makes any difference.

Mr. Bates—We are taking things exactly as we find them; we are not trying to distort in any way, shape or manner.

Mr. Whipple—The trouble is you do not follow it out. According to this, you are not finishing it up.

The Master—According to the pleadings you are in agreement about that Exhibit C aren't you?

Mr. Whipple—I thought so as I read the pleadings.

The Master—And what you agreed to is that this Exhibit C was a deed of trust supplemental to or supplementary to and in amendment of the original deed, dated March—The bill says March 19 and the answer says March 19, 1903.

Mr. Whipple—Well, that is why we thought that we were right about it; but now the Governor states that that is not so, that he thinks this is the deed of another piece of property, and it is if he is correct in his second statement, that is, in his oral statement and not in his answer, the contradiction is created which I have just pointed out that a part of this property is held by certain trustees on one trust and part of it is held on another trust, and it is possible that two of the gentlemen who are claiming to be directors under the Deed of Trust are not directors at all.

The Master—In the first place, I think that the bill must mean to say March 19 and not March 19.

Mr. Bates—That is, the plaintiff's bill.

The Master—Page 9 of the bill in equity and answer, Article 2, you will see March 10.

Mr. Whipple—Yes, Your Honor.

Mr. Bates—That must be meant for March 19?

Mr. Whipple—You have the larger document?

The Master—I spent some time trying to understand that, and I don't—

Mr. Whipple—Your Honor will notice that we have it correct in our answer as March 19, on the opposite page. I think that is correct.

The Master—I think the bill must mean March 19.

Mr. Whipple—Well, if Your Honor will look—

The Master—Reading it that way, if you will pardon me a moment more, supplementary to and in amendment of the original deed, by "original deed" is there meant the deed of Sept. 1, 1892?

Mr. Whipple—Yes. Now, may I ask Your Honor to take the Bill in Equity in the smaller form before they had attempted to make this collation of bill and answer—

Mr. Bates—Whom do you mean by "they"?

The Master—The respondents.

Mr. Whipple—The printers at the publishing house.

Mr. Bates—No, not the respondents, but the Publishing Society did that, you clients.

Mr. Whipple—Yes.

The Master—I have it.

Mr. Whipple—Now, you will notice there it says "dated March 19."

The Master—That is right.

Mr. Whipple—And not March 10, and the error was made—

The Master—It is a printer's error.

Mr. Whipple—in reprinting and changing that date from March 19 to March 10.

The Master—Let us all change it right now.

Mr. Whipple—I think that would be a good idea; and the Governor has again scored on the Publishing Society in having made a mistake in printing.

Mr. Bates—If we attempted to follow up their mistakes, we should have—

Mr. Whipple—And you have, and with such meticulous care that you show a gleam that is really laughable when you discover such an error in printing as that.

Mr. Bates—I think that the Publishing Society is excusable for the error.

Mr. Whipple—Thank you.

Mr. Bates—In connection with the printing of this record they have done things very well. It is their counsel who never makes an error.

Mr. Thompson—Now, would you be kind enough—

Mr. Whipple—Here you are criticizing the Publishing Society.

Mr. Bates—I was not. You were.

Mr. Whipple—Oh, no, I was not.

Mr. Thompson—Would you be kind enough, Governor Bates, if you are able to do so, to tell me one thing. Does this deed, Exhibit C, and the deed you have just put in, which is referred to in it, convey any property that is already conveyed or included in the deed of Sept. 1, 1892, or is it some separate distinct property?

Mr. Bates—Why, it says it is the same property, or rather Exhibit C says that the property in this other deed is the same as stated in Exhibit C. There is no difference.

Mr. Thompson—That is to say, Mrs. Eddy conveyed by that deed, Exhibit C, and then somebody else conveys the same property in a different trust. The Master—"Said deed" in Exhibit C, you will notice, is a deed dated Oct. 23, 1896.

Mr. Thompson—What is that, sir, please?

The Master—The word "said deed" in the fourth line of Exhibit C refers to a deed dated Oct. 23, 1896.

Mr. Whipple—And that makes an addition to the trust contained in the deed of Sept. 1, 1892.

Mr. Demond—The question, Governor Bates, is whether the land conveyed in these two Metcalf deeds is wholly or in part the same land as the land conveyed by Mrs. Eddy in her deed of Sept. 1, 1892.

Mr. Bates—Certainly not. I have not understood that to be the same.

Mr. Thompson—That was what we wanted to know.

Mr. Bates—Certainly not. The deed itself is very explicit, and there is no chance for misunderstanding on the part of anyone who will take the trouble to read it.

Mr. Thompson—I thought that you would be able to explain it without reading it.

The Master—Then the question is how it could be supplementary to and in amendment of the deed of Sept. 1, 1892.

Mr. Thompson—That is what troubled me.

The Master—You are both, apparently, agreed that it was, but how can that be?

Mr. Bates—I did not so agree understandingly. Your Honor, I simply stated.

The Master—I refer to the pleadings.

Mr. Thompson—I think that Mr. Dittmore in his answer makes a little caution on that. I do not think that I was led into that error in drawing that, or that whoever did draw the answer was led into that error.

Mr. Whipple—But that apparently leaves the situation as I pointed it out a moment ago, that a part of this land is held under one trust, and part of it is held under the terms of a separate and different trust.

The Master—I do not see how you are ever going to tell what the real situation is until you get all the deeds and compare them carefully and see just what was done.

Mr. Bates—I had not supposed that this was a question of title. As a matter of fact there are a dozen or more lots there, and there are many deeds in connection with those lots.

Mr. Whipple—It is not a question of title at all; it is a question of the terms under which your clients held under the trust.

Mr. Bates—This deed is referred to,

merely because it is referred to in Exhibit C of the plaintiff's bill, and Your Honor asked what that was, and I say that I do not claim that it has any effect on the issues in this case.

The Master—Exhibit C is referred to not only in the plaintiff's bill, but in your answer thereto.

Mr. Bates—Yes.

The Master—And you there agree that it was supplementary thereto in amendment of the deed of Sept. 1, 1892.

Mr. Bates—Well, that is Exhibit C. That is not this deed that we are offering now.

The Master—You agree that Exhibit C was supplementary to and in amendment of the deed of Sept. 1, 1892. Now, the deed itself does not say that Exhibit C was supplementary to or in amendment of the deed of Sept. 1, 1892. It refers to quite a different deed. There is where we get into confusion, and I thought that counsel might desire to have that cleared up. I do not know whether they do or not.

Mr. Whipple—If Your Honor please, I will offer the suggestion that I made a moment ago, that we be permitted to present other deeds at the time of the arguments, because evidently we have not the deeds here which will clear it up.

The Master—Yes.

Mr. Whipple—And it must be of great importance to these directors, certainly those who are interested in the Christian Science that we know once and for all what the terms of the trust are under which these directors are holding, and if there is more than one, what the terms of the trusts are, and also to clear up the question of what is the position of a man who is a trustee not under the Deed of Trust but is created into some sort of a position by the votes of the Board of Directors and not by the vote of the First Members of the Church organization.

The Master—Now, whether those questions are raised or not by a complete history of the deeds we never can tell until we get them, and get to the bottom of them.

Mr. Bates—I submit, if Your Honor please, that we have introduced all that we thought had any bearing on the case. We are perfectly willing that Mr. Whipple should introduce any that he wants to introduce, and we are surprised that he has not examined them. We are perfectly willing that he should introduce them at the time of the arguments, provided he will notify us in advance what he intends to introduce.

Mr. Whipple—We will do that, but you are not more surprised that I have not examined them before than I am surprised to find the insecurity of your clients' tenure of office. That is the thing that surprised me.

Mr. Bates—I am not surprised at that. Nor do I find anything in the deed which will bear out your statement.

Mr. Whipple—I like your cheerful confidence under such circumstances.

Mr. Bates—The only question that you raise is one that may possibly affect the title to a lot of land, but it does not affect these directors in the way in which they are constituted under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, nor does it affect their standing as directors of this Church; but that is a question that I assume is to be argued later, and not now.

The Master—Neither side, apparently, has yet got to the bottom of this situation about the land or the deeds.

Mr. Whipple—Or the terms of the trusts.

Mr. Bates—Never mind that. I am talking now about the conveyances, the land and the deeds. How far those involve the terms of the trust I do not see how we are going to tell until that matter has been explored to its ultimate fact.

Mr. Bates—Well, I simply say that there is no other deed upon which we rely; but if there are any others to be introduced, why, then we wish to be notified that you are going to offer them.

Mr. Whipple—I understand that this deed which you offer is to be marked as an exhibit. Do you not so understand it, Mr. Thompson?

Mr. Thompson—I think it should be marked now.

Mr. Whipple—It should be marked, and it should be transcribed in full in the record.

Mr. Thompson—Transcribed in full. The Master—Will you give me the date of the deed?

Mr. Whipple—It is dated, if Your Honor please, Oct. 23, 1896. It is acknowledged on March 14, 1899. No, I beg your pardon; it is acknowledged Oct. 23, 1896.

Mr. Thompson—Before it was dated?

Mr. Whipple—That was just when it was dated, Oct. 23, 1896. It was recorded March 14, 1899.

The Master—Very good. Now, that is the deed in which Albert Metcalf is the grantor, and Ira O. Knapp and others are the grantees.

The Master—I see.

Mr. Whipple—And it is also recorded in Book 2591, Page 398, so that it corresponds to Exhibit C attached to the bill.

Mr. Thompson—We had better have that marked now, I think.

Mr. Whipple—Mark that as an exhibit.

[The certified copy of deed referred to is marked Exhibit 788, R. H. J., and the following is a copy thereof:]

"Know all men by these presents, That I Albert Metcalf of Newton in the County of Middlesex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts in consideration of one dollar and other valuable considerations made and paid by Ira O. Knapp, William B. Johnson and Joseph Armstrong all of Boston in the County of Suffolk and Stephen A. Chase of Fall River in the County of Bristol and all in said Commonwealth as they are the 'Christian Science Board of Directors' do hereby grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said Knapp, Johnson, Armstrong,

and Chase as aforesaid their successors and assigns. A parcel of land with the buildings thereon situated in said Boston bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the Southwesterly side of Caledonia Street now Norway Street distant Southwesterly four hundred twenty two 34-100 feet (422 34-100 ft) from the easterly boundary line of West Chester Park now Massachusetts Avenue

running Southwesterly along said Norway Street twenty feet (20 ft) to land conveyed by Nathan Matthews to William H. Bradley by deed dated July 1st, 1886 recorded with Suffolk Deeds, Book 1738 page 533; thence turning and running Southwesterly along said land conveyed to said Bradley sixty seven 35-100 feet (67 35-100 ft) to land conveyed by said Matthews to Nathan F. Souther by deed dated January 8th 1887; thence turning and running Westerly along said land conveyed to Souther twenty two 89-100 feet (22 89-100 ft) to Lot L as shown on a plan made by William H. Whitney dated January 6th, 1887; thence turning and running Northwesterly along said Lot L seventy eight 46-100 feet (78 46-100 ft) to the point of beginning; containing 1455 square feet of land and being Lot A shown on said plan and being the same premises conveyed to me by Joseph S. Brown by deed dated October 17, 1896 and recorded with said Suffolk Deeds, Book 2393 Page 415 and hereby conveyed with all the rights and appurtenances thereto to the grantees and their successors and assigns referred to in said deed to me also subject to a mortgage of \$5750 00-100 given to George Smith and record with Suffolk Deeds, Book 2184 Page 99. To have and to hold the granted premises with all the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging to the said Knapp, Johnson, Armstrong and Chase as the 'Christian Science Board of Directors' and their successors and assigns to their own use and behoof forever.

And I hereby give, sell and convey unto the grantees and their successors and assigns all the rights and appurtenances thereto belonging to the said Knapp, Johnson, Armstrong and Chase as the 'Christian Science Board of Directors' and their successors and assigns to their own use and behoof forever.

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Is, I think that he testified that the paper was read by General Streeter. Mr. Bates—I do not so remember it. Mr. Whipple—Am I not right in that?

Mr. Thompson—Absolutely; of course he did. That is in the case already.

Mr. Bates—I do not so remember it, but if the record shows it, why I would be glad to be corrected.

The Master—If there is testimony of that kind by Mr. Neal, and if you now offer the letter, and if it is sufficiently clear that that is the letter to which Mr. Neal referred, I suppose the letter may be admissible.

Mr. Bates—I do not think so, Your Honor. This is a letter which is alleged to have been read to the Board of Directors, volunteered by General Streeter away back in 1915, as being his opinion.

The Master—Well, very well; that may all be true. But if Mr. Neal has said that such a letter was read to the Board of Directors, considered by them, and the date on which that was done appears, why isn't it proper to receive the letter in evidence?

Mr. Bates—I do not think that would make it relevant to any issue in the Eustace case, Your Honor.

The Master—It must be in that case as relevant as the letters of Mr. Choate and your own firm.

Mr. Bates—No, Your Honor, because those were a part of the record. They were introduced because it had been claimed that we had deleted the records in regard to this matter.

The Master—No; there is testimony stating that beside what appears in the record there were other letters read and considered.

Mr. Bates—Not at that time.

The Master—Perhaps not at the same meeting but at some time.

Mr. Bates—Two years prior.

Mr. Thompson—No.

Mr. Bates—Yes; it was 1915 and these records were 1917.

Mr. Thompson—I don't suppose you intend to mislead the tribunal, but it is impossible to understand what you mean. You have introduced a letter of Mr. Choate, dated almost the same day.

Mr. Bates—I have not; I have only introduced the records of—

The Master—Don't go off on the letter of Mr. Choate, please, at present; stick to the letter of General Streeter.

Mr. Thompson—It is the same time exactly. Governor Bates has repeatedly sent out word that we are talking about different periods. We are not. This subject was discussed by Mr. Choate, Mr. Streeter and Mr. Bates at the same time.

Mr. Bates—It was not.

The Master—Please confine yourselves to one letter, that of General Streeter.

Mr. Thompson—Yes. It was a meeting in 1915.

The Master—What is the evidence that we have about that?

Mr. Thompson—It was written then, received then, and read then. That is the evidence in the case.

The Master—Whose evidence do you now refer to?

Mr. Thompson—Mr. Neal's.

Mr. Bates—Point it out in your record.

The Master—Mr. Neal said it was received at what time?

Mr. Thompson—Mr. Neal said it was received in 1915, at the time Mr. Choate's letter was received.

The Master—In 1915, that is enough for me. He gives a date, does he?

Mr. Thompson—Yes, sir. I don't know that he gives the month—he gives the year.

The Master—Read by the Board of Directors, and considered?

Mr. Thompson—I don't know whether he said considered. I don't know whether he said that; he said it was read.

The Master—If it was read I suppose we can assume that.

Mr. Thompson—I suppose we can assume that.

The Master—Now, it seems to me it will be proper to allow them to refer to that letter.

Mr. Bates—In the first place, Your Honor, I don't recall the record where Mr. Neal made any such statement; but assuming he might have made such a statement, then I should want to urge upon Your Honor that because they had asked him in cross-examination as to whether or not some paper had been read at some meeting would not necessarily make it competent. I cannot see any issue in the Eustace case upon which it could be competent. In regard to the controversy, possibly in the Dittmore case, when that is opened, Mr. Dittmore may possibly be able to present it, and if he wishes to we should not object. But here is a letter that was written two years before. I think perhaps the confusion arises from the fact that the letters which were read yesterday were not read as letters, but they were read merely as a part of the record. It was a part of the record of 1917, at the time the salaries were increased.

Mr. Thompson—But the date shows.

The Master—The dates all speak for themselves.

Mr. Bates—In addition to that, as I understand it, this paper offered has no signature, it is not an original, it is not authenticated in any way, nobody has identified it.

The Master—I suppose there cannot really be any dispute about the identification if, as you tell me, the letter was afterward published extensively in the papers.

Mr. Bates—I have not seen it and I do not wish to raise a technical point to keep the letter out of the record, if Your Honor would like to have it go in. In fact, if Your Honor thinks it is relevant and ought to go in I do not think I would object any way; but I do want to say that I consider it absolutely irrelevant as to the issues in this case. I think it is put in for the purposes of saving Mr. Dittmore from going on the stand, in my belief.

The Master—I think I shall have to disclaim any desire to have it go into the record.

Mr. Bates—Well, I want to save Your Honor the necessity—

The Master—If, however, it is now

offered by Mr. Whipple, I am unable to believe that I am quite justified in excluding it.

Mr. Bates—I will not object to it on the ground that it has not been authenticated, although that would be an absolutely valid objection; but I do wish to object to it on the ground that it is not competent on any issue in this case.

The Master—Well, subject of course to your objection, we will now take it. I don't suppose you want to read it now?

Mr. Whipple—No, Your Honor. I don't care to read any of it. May I offer this suggestion in connection with it? If it should transpire that I am wrong in my recollection in regard to Mr. Neal we should claim the privilege at the date of the argument to call him to testify that it was read, because every one knows that it was at the time.

The Master—I suggest further, in regard to it, that if it be true, as counsel tell me, that it has been once extensively published in the papers, there is no occasion for having it now appear at length again.

Mr. Thompson—None whatever.

The Master—In the papers.

Mr. Whipple—Well, we should—

Mr. Thompson—It might save trouble.

Mr. Whipple—Mr. Choate's letter and Mr. Bates' letter have been advertised; I hate to discriminate against the General.

Mr. Bates—Well, you are not discriminating against him, because—

The Master—He has had his day in the public press.

Mr. Whipple—He has had his day. It was published in the New York Herald and the Boston Herald, and, as Mr. Thompson says, all round the world. I take his statement for it.

Mr. Bates—I seem to remember a circular which the directors got out in response to the circulation of the General's letter, in which they gave copious extracts both from the Choate and the Bates letter, so that I guess honors are easy as far as that is concerned, and we should be discriminating against the General if we did not allow this to be printed.

Mr. Thompson—I think, on second thoughts, it would be—

Mr. Bates—Well, I object to that.

The Master—Of course, I cannot take any great amount of responsibility in excluding from the record anything that counsel or a majority of them desire to have.

Mr. Thompson—I think it ought to be.

The Master—I do not think it ought to be. It is a great waste of good time, paper, and money to print it all over again.

Mr. Thompson—There are some present who—

Mr. Bates—I may say, Your Honor, also, that if Your Honor admits that we will reserve the right to put in testimony in regard to the circumstances under which it was offered and the whole facts in the case, they have not appeared in any way, shape or manner and we have the right to have them appear if this is going to be a part of this record.

Mr. Whipple—Couldn't you do it now?

Mr. Bates—No, we can't do it now.

Mr. Whipple—Haven't you got your witnesses?

Mr. Bates—Not the witnesses whom we would have to call for that purpose.

Mr. Whipple—If you will tell us whom you would like to call for that purpose, if he is not here now—

Mr. Bates—He isn't here now.

Mr. Whipple—We will agree; but do as I have done: name the witness and what he would testify to and make your reservation in that way, and we will assent to it. I do not want to leave a sort of unfenced and unbounded field.

Mr. Bates—You have unfenced it and unbounded it by introducing this document about which you have no evidence—

Mr. Whipple—No, no.

Mr. Bates—And you have not been able to point it out, although you have been looking through the records ever since the subject came up this morning.

Mr. Whipple—You have just thought of this suggestion to leave the opportunity open to have the right to put in more evidence. Now tell us what you want to offer and why you can't offer it now. Most of your clients are here.

The Master—Is Mr. Neal's evidence in print?

Mr. Bates—Yes, Your Honor.

The Master—Can't we find it now?

Mr. Bates—And they have not pointed out anything in his statement that justifies their putting this record in.

Mr. Whipple—I have not examined it.

Mr. Thompson—I have not looked at it at all. I spoke from memory. You are making your statements in such rapid succession, Governor, of facts that are not so, that I cannot follow you.

Mr. Whipple—Governor Bates, do you personally—

The Master—Governor Bates—

Mr. Whipple—May I interrupt? Have you not been informed by your own clients that it was read, and if so, why stand upon that technicality?

Mr. Bates—Because the circumstances under which it was read are a very important portion of the evidence.

Mr. Whipple—Now, we are perfectly willing that you should state those circumstances, as you are informed of them by your clients, or you can put your clients on to state them; but I would like to have you state on the record so that you would be limited in your offer of proof next fall.

Mr. Bates—What the witnesses would testify to, Your Honor, and they are two members of the board who were members at that time—they would testify to the effect that the question of the raising of the salaries was under consideration; that they sought the advice of Mr. Choate; that Mr. Choate advised them that it was perfectly proper to do so; that two

members of the board who at that time were receiving a total compensation of \$12,500 per year or more—Mr. Whipple—Pardon me. This is all.

Mr. Bates—No, it is not in.

Mr. Whipple—You wouldn't want to put it in again?

Mr. Bates—You were asking what they would testify to. That those two members opposed it, and one of them was Mr. McLellan.

Mr. Thompson—Who was the other?

Mr. Bates—That Mr. McLellan saw Mr. Choate; the other was Mr. Stewart, but Mr. Stewart afterwards—

The Master—Couldn't you come right to what they said about the Streeter letter?

Mr. Bates—Mr. McLellan sought the advice of General Streeter, his personal friend, and asked him to come to the board meeting and deliver an opinion on that matter. He came there and delivered an opinion opposing that which had been given by Mr. Choate. He delivered the opinion, stating that he volunteered it, and carried it away with him when he went away.

The Master—The opinion being the letter now offered?

Mr. Bates—The opinion being, as I understand, in contradiction to the opinion that Mr. Choate, had given.

The Master—The opinion being the letter now in question?

Mr. Bates—Yes, I assume it was. We waive the identification of it on Mr. Thompson's statement.

Mr. Whipple—The only difference in my information is that I do not understand that it came after Mr. Choate's opinion had been delivered.

Mr. Bates—That is a fact.

Mr. Whipple—Was it? Now, we will assent that his clients would testify to what Governor Bates has stated. Now may this be marked?

The Master—I think so, subject to Governor Bates' objection.

Mr. Whipple—I understand that he does not object under those circumstances and that will make it unnecessary to call Mr. Neal in the fall, because we will accept that statement, which is to the effect that it was read to the board at the request of the chairman, Mr. Neal.

The Master—I take it subject to Governor Bates' objection?

Mr. Bates—I understand so.

The Master—I understand he does not waive his objection.

Mr. Bates—I do not waive the objection.

Mr. Whipple—Very well.

[A letter from Mr. Streeter to the Board of Directors, dated Sept. 8, 1915, is marked Exhibit 792. R. J. M., and is as follows:—

"Concord, N. H., Sept. 8, 1915.

"Messrs. Archibald McLellan,

"Allison V. Stewart,

"John V. Dittmore,

"Adam H. Dickey,

"James A. Neal,

"Christian Science Board of Directors,

"Boston, Mass.

"Gentlemen:

"I have tried to put in writing, and with your permission will read, what I want to say to you.

"While I have no apology to make for being here, my peculiar position should be frankly stated at the outset, to the end that there may be no possible misunderstanding. This conference is of my own seeking. Of course I am not counsel for the board; and neither do I come here as counsel for any individual member of the board, or because of personal friendship for any member. I am here on my own sole initiative, not to give unsolicited legal advice, but to utter a word of warning which appears to me as useful as it is unsought. Such action on my part is occasioned solely by my desire that what Mr. Eddy built up shall not be put in jeopardy by dissension in this board.

"Let me review briefly the circumstances which led up to the present conference.

"Shortly before the middle of July, Mr. McLellan conferred with me relative to the proposals made in the board to make certain readjustments and specifically to increase the salaries of board members from \$2,500, the amount now limited by Section 8 of the By-Laws, to \$8,000 or \$10,000, and to do this without changing the By-Law and without notice to or knowledge of the Church members. With Mr. Demond, I examined the questions and prepared an opinion to which I will hereafter refer.

"On July 21, Mr. Choate wrote me, enclosing copies of Mr. Dittmore's official request of June 15 for his opinion and his reply of July 1.

"I at once replied to Mr. Choate, sending him a copy of my opinion wherein the following questions were specifically considered:

"1. The power of the Board of Directors to amend the By-Laws of The Mother Church.

"2. The power of the directors, apart from the question of personal interest, to alter their compensation otherwise than by amending the By-Laws.

"3. The legal difficulty with respect to the directors increasing their own salary and thereby acting as representatives of the Church upon a matter wherein their personal interests clash with their fiduciary duties.

"4. The question of expediency.

"Since that time I have had various conferences with Mr. Choate and Mr. McLellan respectively, relative to the controversies growing out of the matter as well as subsequent proposals to expunge a part or the whole of the official records relating to salary increases, also as to whether any part of that record could legally be expunged by a majority vote without unanimous consent of all participants, also as to whether the board by a majority vote could lawfully deny the right of a member to have a copy of the record, etc.

"As these controversies in the board steadily became more personal in character, and the board seemed to be fast dividing into two opposing factions, I began to reflect on the dangers to the Church organization which were thereby being developed, and reached the conclusion that (1) the general

situation in the board was of far higher importance than the particular questions in controversy as to the desires or rights of any individual member, that (2) I ought not, certainly at this stage, to be in the position of even seeming to act for any individual member of the board in controversies with other members, and of thereby contributing to the growing dissension, and that (3) it was my duty to point out to the board as a whole the dangers incident to such dissension. On my own initiative, on Aug. 31, I accordingly wrote the secretary of the board a letter, in which I set forth my views before any controverted matters were further dealt with or action taken. To this request the secretary replied, under date of September 3d, that the board would be pleased to see me at this time.

"The foregoing is a brief but accurate statement of the reasons for this conference.

"The responsibilities which rest upon you gentlemen, individually and as a board, are so enormous, and the form of your church organization is so unique, that dissension among you is bound to be far more disastrous than discord in the governing body of a corporation or other organization would ordinarily be.

"My reflections on the present situation led me, among other things, to review the original foundation upon which this board was established, and to consider the anomalous form of religious organization by which it was exempted to constitute the natural form of a church, and to consider the exclusive and final control of all the spiritual affairs of the members of the great Mother Church, but also in combination therewith to vest in this board the supreme and final control of vast properties, including trust funds of some \$3,000,000, with the exclusive power of disposing of an annual income now amounting to around \$400,000.

"By this form of organization the five members of the board stand in a position practically without precedent in modern history. No other board in the English-speaking world is vested with such a combination of exclusive and unrevocable power over spiritual and property concerns as this board seems to possess on the face of the creating documents. I use the word 'seems' advisedly, because I am convinced that these powers, although not so intended, are not immutable, but are probably subject to change or modification if occasion therefor arises.

"I will not now furnish extended reasons for this view, but will briefly remind you of certain conditions which you already know but which cannot safely be disregarded.

"In the eyes of the world you five men are Mrs. Eddy's representatives, created by her to conserve after her death what she had built up, to promote and extend her religious doctrines, and to manage the property interests which she left for their support. The form of your church organization, however wise and necessary it may seem to you, is naturally calculated to excite human jealousy. The members of The Mother Church have the entire beneficial interest in the church property and church management, while under the present organization they are deprived of all actual control of either.

"While in form the board is the absolute controller of both, in fact and in law it holds these powers solely in trust to be exercised for the benefit of the members of The Mother Church. In a broad sense the board and its members have no greater interest in the church property, including the trust estate, than the humblest regular member of the Church. You were simply entrusted with their management for a general but entirely definite purpose. So long as the management of these general trusts is wise and discreet and commends itself to the beneficiaries, no questions will probably be raised; but if the confidence of the beneficiaries in your management shall once be seriously impaired, it is but natural to expect that the governing body of the church or beneficiaries will challenge your authority in the courts.

"So far as I know, this is the only church organization in the western world, outside of the Catholic Church, in which the church members have no voice in the management of their temporal or spiritual church concerns; and the foundation of the two organizations does not seem to afford just grounds of analogy.

"The organization of The Mother Church rests upon the powers conferred by general statute, combined with powers created by the Founder. In all church organizations resting on the statute, the ultimate management and control of all the temporal and spiritual concerns of the church is vested solely in the beneficiaries, namely, the church members. In this Church organization, whose legal existence depends on the same statute, the Founder attempted by trust documents, including by-laws, to deprive the church members of any voice in the management of the spiritual or temporal concerns of the church, with mutable by-laws that can be revised in no particular, however necessary their revision may become by reason of changed conditions, is nothing short of an anomaly hitherto unknown to the law. In my judgment the course may well hold, if the question should be submitted, that the section above quoted was intended to require Mrs. Eddy's consent to amendments only during her lifetime, and that her consent, at least with respect to amendments of the business provisions of the By-Laws as distinguished from those establishing the essential Tenets of Christian Science.

"In short, I am of the opinion that the question of present power to amend the By-Laws is novel, and doubtful, and hence that the proposed action which will certainly raise this question ought to be avoided until a clear and urgent necessity therefor arises.

"2. The power of the directors, apart from the question of personal interest, to alter their compensation otherwise than by amending the By-Laws.

"3. The legal difficulty with respect to the directors increasing their own salary and thereby acting as representatives of the Church upon a matter wherein their personal interests clash with their fiduciary duties.

"4. The question of expediency.

"Since that time I have had various conferences with Mr. Choate and Mr. McLellan respectively, relative to the controversies growing out of the matter as well as subsequent proposals to expunge a part or the whole of the official records relating to salary increases, also as to whether any part of that record could legally be expunged by a majority vote without unanimous consent of all participants, also as to whether the board by a majority vote could lawfully deny the right of a member to have a copy of the record, etc.

"As these controversies in the board steadily became more personal in character, and the board seemed to be fast dividing into two opposing factions, I began to reflect on the dangers to the Church organization which were thereby being developed, and reached the conclusion that (1) the general

should be made and the control of the spiritual and temporal affairs of The Mother Church should be vested in the Church members at large by judicial decree. Nor can you fail to recognize that such an attack per se, whether successful or not, would create discussion and troubles which would seriously affect the present Church organization.

"There is another serious question which may become important, namely, how are the existing provisions of the By-Laws affected by Article XXXV, Section 3, which provides as follows:

"No new tenet or by-law shall be adopted, nor any tenet or by-law amended or annulled without the written consent of Mary Baker Eddy, the author of our textbook, Science and Health."

"I have referred to this question in my opinion of July 20, which I incorporate herewith as a part of this statement. Let me preface it by saying that while Mr. Choate's opinion of July 1 and my opinion of July 20 are not in variance, I have such a high personal regard for Mr. Choate and confidence in his legal ability and fairness, as well as confidence in my own capacity to fairly reconsider and change my own opinion when shown reasons why the same is wrong, that I am certain if Mr. Choate and I had had opportunity to discuss these questions before we had written, we should not have differed widely in our conclusions. Either I should have modified my opinion for reasons advanced by him or he would have made changes in his for reasons urged by me. I regret that we could not have conferred.

"I introduce this opinion here because it clearly states my views on certain fundamental questions connected with the present controversies, and it would be a waste of time to rewrite or restate them for this meeting. The opinion follows:

"Preliminary memo opinion by Mr. Streeter as to questions of law and expediency involved in the proposed readjustment of the salary of the Christian Science Board of Directors."

July 20, 1915.

"The action proposed by the resolution now pending before the Christian Science Board of Directors involves two related but nevertheless distinct branches, viz.,

"(1) That each director shall resign all offices now held by him under or in connection with The Mother Church, except his directorate, upon the ground that the responsibilities of the board have so increased with the growth of the Christian Science movement as to demand that they devote virtually all their time to their duties as directors and as trustees of Mrs. Eddy's residuary trust.

"(2) That upon the taking of the foregoing action the compensation or salary of the Board of Directors shall be 'readjusted' in conformity with Mr. Choate's opinion of July 1, i. e., increased from the present figure of \$2,500 per annum to \$8,000 or \$10,000 per annum.

"The proposed designation by the members of the board of their offices and employments, some of which are and some are not compensated for from the Church funds, raises no question of law, and the only question of fact or expediency which it involves is whether the alleged necessity really exists of each of the five directors devoting his entire time to the Church matters, i. e., whether the work and responsibilities of the board have as yet actually increased to such an extent as to require this drastic step. But the second action proposed, viz., the increase in the board's salary from the Church funds, raises serious questions of law as well as of expediency, regarding which the following is a preliminary statement of my views.

"1. The power of the Board of Directors to amend the By-Laws of The Mother Church.

"Since the present salary of the directors, which it is now proposed to increase from the Church funds, is fixed by the Church By-Laws, the first legal question which naturally suggests itself is as to the power of the board to amend or alter those By-Laws. Being the governing body of the Church, and invested with all its business powers, the members of the Church as such having no voting power, the directors could undoubtedly amend the By-Laws were it not for the provisions thereof to which Mr. Choate calls attention in his opinion, and particularly the provision of Article XXXV, Section 3, that—

"No new Tenet or By-Law shall be adopted nor any Tenet or By-Law amended or annulled without the written consent of Mary Baker Eddy, the author of our textbook Science and Health."

"Mr. Choate's opinion apparently assumes that this section, and the other somewhat similar provisions quoted by him, exclude the possibility of any amendment of the By-Laws now that Mrs. Eddy has deceased; and while I am not prepared affirmatively to assent to the correctness of this assumption, the question whether the power of amendment now exists is certainly a grave one. A corporation, whether religious or other, with mutable by-laws that can be revised in no particular, however necessary their revision may become by reason of changed conditions, is nothing short of an anomaly hitherto unknown to the law. In my judgment the course may well hold, if the question should be submitted, that the section above quoted was intended to require Mrs. Eddy's consent to amendments only during her lifetime, and that her consent, at least with respect to amendments of the business provisions of the By-Laws as distinguished from those establishing the essential Tenets of Christian Science.

"In short, I am of the opinion that the question of present power to amend the By-Laws is novel, and doubtful, and hence that the proposed action which will certainly raise this question ought to be avoided until a clear and urgent necessity therefor arises.

"2. The power of the directors, apart from the question of personal interest, to alter their compensation otherwise than by amending the By-Laws.

"3. The legal difficulty with respect to the directors increasing their own salary and thereby acting as representatives of the Church upon a matter wherein their personal interests clash with their fiduciary duties.

"4. The question of expediency.

"Since that time I have had various conferences

church in many cases have removed the entire board without stopping to inquire who was in fault, and have appointed a new trustee or trustees to discharge the duties which the original board had thus destroyed its ability to perform efficiently.

"With Mr. Fernald, you are the testamentary trustees of Mrs. Eddy's residuary trust, and in that capacity you are subject to the superintending and removing power of the New Hampshire probate and equity courts. As directors of The Mother Church, invested with the administration and control of the Church funds whereof the Church members are the beneficial owners, you are trustees in fact though not in name, and as such you would undoubtedly be subject to the similar equitable powers of the Massachusetts courts at the suit of a beneficiary on a showing of proper cause.

"If the factional tendency which has lately become apparent in the board shall be permitted to develop into a permanent condition of personal antagonism, such situation cannot be concealed from Christian Scientists or from the world, for you occupy too prominent a position, as Mrs. Eddy's representatives and as the hierarchy of her great Church, to quarrel long in secret.

"Three distinct dangers will then threaten. The first—the detrimental effect upon the advancement of Christian Science through an impairment of public confidence in your leadership—is too obvious to require comment. The second—the danger of a successful attack upon the exclusive powers of temporal and spiritual control attempted to be conferred on you by the founder of the Church—I have already discussed. The third, and perhaps the gravest of all so far as your personal interests are concerned, is the danger that, under the principle just mentioned, you might be removed from your present fiduciary positions at the suit of complaining beneficiaries, and the administration of Mrs. Eddy's trust, and perhaps even the direction of the affairs of The Mother Church itself, committed by the courts to other hands.

"Some of you are thinking, why does Mr. Streeter bring all this here today? I will answer that question directly. "It is because I am convinced that unless personal controversies between members of this board are restrained, its influence and power will be impaired, and if permitted to develop, will be wrecked.

"This board of five men constitutes the hierarchy of the Christian Science Church. Its responsibilities are wholly different from those of the directorate of a purely business corporation. It is true that you have control of large property interests, but that is incidental. In the eyes of the world you stand as the visible heads of a Christian church, as the direct representative of its Founder, specially appointed by her to stand in her place and to promote and extend her doctrines as taught by her. The Mother Church—her Church—has many thousands of members, most of them, but of course not all, her sincere believers and devoted followers, and all recognizing you as the heads of the Church they love.

"The Church members must and will depend on this board so long as it retains their confidence and respect. It and when that shall be lost, the power of this board will be destroyed and the existing organization almost certainly disrupted.

"If the members of this Church, or any group or faction, should become aware of some of the things recently done and said and largely shown by your records, you might reasonably expect an effort made either to change the power of control from the board to the Church members, or to change the personnel of the board itself.

"I desire to express my profound conviction that any personal controversy in this board is highly dangerous. Controversies about salaries especially, if known to the members of The Mother Church would in my judgment, impair, if not wreck, the existing organization and work great injury to the cause of Christian Science.

"Let me suggest for your consideration a fundamental rule of action, for the time being at least, namely—

"That every matter before this board involving controversy shall be fairly and tolerantly discussed and then disposed of by unanimous agreement. If such a thing cannot be done unanimously, don't do it at all.

"If any member thinks me impertinent or presumptuous in presenting these views, let me remind him that my connection with the fortunes of this Church at highly critical periods, when its Founder, its doctrines and its property were viciously assailed and its fortunes seemed to hang in the balance, may afford some justification for my present desire that this organization shall not be disrupted, but shall be preserved to carry on a great work in accordance with the hopes and intentions of the Founder.

"I submit the foregoing with the hope that it may help and not aggravate a situation which I regard as highly critical in the history of this Church organization.

"Yours truly,
(Signed) "FRANK S. STREETER."
The Master—Now we will come to the alleged second letter of Mr. Choate. What about the alleged second letter from Mr. Choate?

Mr. Whipple—I had suggested that if we ascertain, in the meantime, that one was sent, we desire to reserve the privilege to offer it.

The Master—You haven't it here?

Mr. Whipple—No.

The Master—And you cannot offer it now?

Mr. Whipple—No, Your Honor, and, frankly, I should say that I know nothing about it, except the intimation which appears in the deleted record, which I have never seen, but regarding which the statement has been made publicly that there is a reference to such a letter or interview in the deleted record. Am I right in that?

Mr. Thompson—Yes, I think you are wrong in one respect. You spoke of it as a subsequent letter. My ad-

vice is that the letter was written before this letter that is put in.

Mr. Whipple—No, still another letter.

Mr. Thompson—This letter put in was a revision of the first letter, and I do not believe the first letter—it may well be that the first letter is no longer in the files of the directors.

Mr. Whipple—But it was sent to them or read to them?

Mr. Thompson—Yes; but my impression is it was taken away.

Mr. Whipple—We should like to claim the privilege of showing it.

The Master—Very well. Then, apparently, we are all through with this at present.

Mr. Whipple—Yes, Your Honor.

Mr. Bates—I wish, Your Honor, to make a correction of a statement which I made to Mr. Whipple a few moments ago. I was in error when I stated that Mr. McLellan was living at the time the salaries were raised in 1917. He was not. That was my error. There is one mistake in the record.

Mr. Thompson—Governor, he died in July, 1917, didn't he?

Mr. Bates—That is right. He died in July and the salaries were raised the last of October.

Mr. Whipple—I know, but they consulted counsel in August, as I understand, very shortly after his death.

Mr. Bates—That appears from the record.

Mr. Whipple—Well, the Streeter letter is early in September.

Mr. Thompson—Well, that is 1915.

The Master—No, you are getting mixed up on that. Now, Governor Bates, the correction in the record.

Mr. Bates—In the printed record, on page 249, in the first column, the record regarding Exhibits 138 and 141 is incomplete. In the case of Exhibit 138 there was offered a Church by-law book, page 1, and pages 37-67. There should be included in the record as part of the exhibit pages 1-34.

The Master—I do not quite get where that goes in.

Mr. Bates—It reads: "Records of meetings appearing on page 37 to 67 inclusive of the Fifty-Seventh Edition of the Manual." That should be pages 1-34 and pages 37-67, inclusive.

Mr. Thompson—Don't you think there is another mistake there, Governor? It says "pages 37 to 67 inclusive of the Fifty-Seventh Edition of the Manual." These records of the meetings did not appear in the Manual, did they? It looks to me a little queer. It does not seem just right, does it?

Mr. Bates—It should be the Church By-Law book.

Mr. Whipple—Well, aren't all these corrections unimportant, and can't they be considered at the date of the argument?

Mr. Thompson—It seems to me that they might be.

Mr. Whipple—We can point those all out in such briefs or arguments as we desire.

Mr. Bates—The facts are that they have referred to the Manual in the brackets there, although the previous paragraph refers to the by-laws; but it should be the Church By-Law book, pages 1-34 and pages 37-67.

Now, on the next column, Exhibit 141, "Records of Meetings of the Board of Directors appearing on pages 37 to 59 inclusive," as it reads, "of Volume 2 of the Church By-Laws are offered in evidence as Exhibit 141." There also it should appear pages 1-34 and pages 37-59.

Mr. Thompson—As long as the Governor has spoken of these little errors, I want to say that there may be in this printed record from place to place some trifling mistakes in which counsel ought to be permitted to make corrections at the argument; but that leads me further to say, without prejudice to anybody's case or to any party here, to express a sentiment which I think will be agreed in by all counsel, that we owe a great deal, whatever may be the faults of the Publishing Society and its mistakes in judgment and theology—we owe a great deal of credit to them for the extraordinary work they have done in printing this record every day and giving it to us. I think that whatever its errors may be it has been a great convenience to have this printed record. I am personally very much obliged to them for doing it.

The Master—Yes; it has undoubtedly been a very great convenience to all of us.

What are we to do now?

Mr. Whipple—I understand that you wish to make your offer of proof.

Mr. Thompson—Oh, yes. Excuse me. Carrying out the arrangement made previously in the case of Eustace v. Dickey, I have identified the charges and allegations made by Mr. Dittmore in his answer which are not made in the answers of the directors and not contained in the charges on which Mr. Rowlands was expelled, and I will now identify them, and I am to be regarded as making an offer of proof in support of them.

Paragraph 5—

The Master—Perhaps you will let me take my copy and follow you.

Mr. Thompson—Yes, sir, I have done it by paragraphs, and I have separated out the distinct issues of fact. None of them occur until we reach Paragraph 5 of the bill. The answer of Mr. Dittmore there raises certain issues of fact. I will only summarize this without going into minute details.

First, whether the trustees have faithfully and solely for the promotion and extension of the religion of Christian Science discharged the duties imposed upon them by the devotional, ethical, and judiciously managed the business of the society.

Third, have they since the dates of their respective appointments become increasingly unfaithful in the sense of their business duties?

Fourth, have they managed the business with waste and extravagance?

Fifth, have they shown a tyrannous disposition—tyrannical, it should be toward their inferiors?

Sixth, has their predominant motive been a desire to increase their own power and authority, to propagate their personal views, and so on?

Next, has the prosperity of their so-

ciety under their management been in spite of and not in consequence of such management by reason of waste and extravagance?

Next, have the circulation and influence of the publications increased less than they would have if it had not been for their extravagance?

Next, has their administration of their trust facilitated the influence exerted by the publications?

Has there been friction and disagreement between them?

Have the sums that they paid over as trustees to the directors and Trustees under Mrs. Eddy's Will been less than they ought to have been?

If the income from the business has increased, is it due to an increase of 50 or 100 per cent in the prices of the publications, accompanied by a cheapening in the quality of the material? If there has been such an advance in price and cheapening in quality, has it been to the detriment of the members of The Mother Church?

Has the advance in prices increased the annual income of the society by about \$780,000?

Has the revenue derived from the advance been used by the plaintiffs to make up a deficit caused by waste and extravagance in the management of The Christian Science Monitor?

Now, the next paragraph of the bill on which any such issues arise is Paragraph 7, and there there is only one issue of fact of the kind we are now discussing: Have the publishing trustees in said periods frequently shown the directors inaccurate information?

The Master—Where is that?

Mr. Thompson—Paragraph 7 of Mr. Dittmore's answer. I am taking the bill up by paragraphs.

The next paragraph of the bill in which any such issue occurs is Paragraph 10, and there are two issues there: Did the directors, prior to January 3, 1919, criticize the efficiency or success of the management of the Publishing Society affairs? Second, did the directors—

The Master—Where is that criticizing?

Mr. Thompson—Criticize the efficiency or success of the management of the Publishing Society affairs.

The Master—Oh, yes. That is a denial.

Mr. Thompson—Yes, second, did the directors concede that the business affairs of the Publishing Society were being efficiently and successfully managed? I do not mean concede in court, but concede before the litigation. Have we practically conceded it in court, as I understand?

Paragraph 13. Have the directors stated to many Christian Scientists that they planned to control or destroy the Publishing Society and make it "an empty shell"? We deny that. I am not sure that the—

The Master—That is in Paragraph 18, isn't it?

Mr. Thompson—No, sir; Paragraph 17. I think that is covered by the answers of the directors. I think they have denied that. If they have not, Mr. Dittmore offers to show that he at least did not make that threat.

The Master—You are now talking about your answer in Eustace v. Dickey?

Mr. Thompson—Yes.

The Master—There is nothing about "empty shell" in Paragraph 17.

Mr. Thompson—Then I must have made a mistake. I did this work pretty carefully.

The Master—Oh, yes; I beg your pardon.

Mr. Thompson—I did this work with extreme care and I do not believe I have made any mistake.

The next is in paragraph 20. There are two issues of fact there, one, Did Mr. Dittmore in 1916, after considerable discussion and correspondence between the directors and trustees, draw up the memorandum set out in this paragraph of his answer? I think it is agreed that he did, so that that is not a real issue of fact for him to prove. But next, Was said memorandum agreed to as correctly stating the relations of all the plaintiffs at a joint meeting of the two boards? I have already offered Mr. Dittmore as a witness to Governor Bates to prove that it was.

And finally, as summarizing, really, and including all the others, paragraph 21, which contains the gist of the matters now under consideration—they are as follows: Have the plaintiffs during a long period prior to the filing of the bill, violated their trust in the following particulars? And I have the particulars here:

1. By misrepresenting the circulation of The Monitor, and thereby selling advertising space.

2. By discharging faithful and experienced employees and replacing them with incompetent personal friends.

3. By permitting the quality of their publications to deteriorate.

4. By incivility, arrogance and abuse towards their employees.

5. By demoralizing their servants and agents by caprice and prejudice in discharging and employing them.

6. By gross extravagance in the management of the business.

7. By losing a large amount of trust funds.

8. By maintaining an unduly expensive London bureau.

9. By squandering large sums of money on cable news from the London bureau.

10. By using their publications as a means for promoting views and tenets inconsistent with the doctrines of the Church.

11. By attempting to coerce into the adoption of said views persons applying for recognition as practitioners and desiring cards in the Christian Science Journal.

12. By destroying all practical correlation of management between the Editorial, News, Distribution, Advertising, and Financial departments of The Monitor, thus causing waste.

These are the questions of fact on which Mr. Dittmore maintains the affirmative and offers to prove them. They are all propositions which are not contained in the answer of the other directors, and are not contained in the charges on which Mr. Rowlands

was dismissed. I understand Your Honor rules that they are all immaterial and irrelevant and inadmissible for the purposes of the present case; and to that ruling we take an exception.

The Master—I so rule.

Mr. Whipple—Now, if Your Honor please, may we have Your Honor's direction as to a time when we shall argue the Eustace v. Dickey case?

The Master—What are the suggestions?

Mr. Whipple—It would be entirely agreeable to us if the arguments could be presented on Sept. 8. That will give us ample time to make preparation. And I may say that it happens, as we all know, that the American Bar Association meets in Boston earlier that month, that is on Sept. 3, 4 and 5—and it would be convenient for Mr. Strawn, who is to attend the meetings of the Bar Association, to remain afterwards and participate in the arguments. That would be a convenient date for him, and it would also be convenient for the rest of us who speak in behalf of the trustees. Is that agreeable to Governor Bates?

Mr. Bates—Sept. 8?

Mr. Whipple—Yes.

Mr. Bates—I think, Your Honor, that that is agreeable to us if it is agreeable to Your Honor. But before finally committing myself, perhaps I ought to know what is the expectation in regard to going on with the Dittmore case.

Mr. Thompson—If Your Honor please, I have lived up absolutely to the suggestions made by Your Honor and to the arrangements and understandings which grew out of the illness of General Streeter. I have done the best possibly could—Mr. Demand and I both have—to finish this case up so as to suit the convenience of Mr. Whipple and Governor Bates. Now, so far as their arguing their case on the 8th of September is concerned, we shall interpose no objection to that; in fact, we should like to be present and participate in that argument, because we are still a defendant, and I presume Mr. Whipple will seek relief against Mr. Dittmore. The Master—Seek what?

Mr. Thompson—Mr. Whipple will seek relief against Mr. Dittmore in this case. He seeks an injunction.

The Master—Oh, I see what you mean.

Mr. Thompson—And therefore, as long as he does, we are bound to defend ourselves. As to the Dittmore case, that is a different matter. General Streeter cannot possibly take the case up before the 1st of October; Mr. Dittmore has made his plans and his family's plans to go off; and we understood at the time when General Streeter was taken ill that that would be a proper arrangement. Your Honor has since intimated that you did not thoroughly understand that, and we have had further conferences with General Streeter and with his physician, and we are informed that he will not be able to attend before that time. Personally I regret that that is so, but it is so, and I cannot alter the arrangements which General Streeter desires to have made, and Mr. Dittmore and Mr. Demand. I do not think that it can possibly be taken up before that time.

Mr. Bates—As to that, Your Honor, we are anxious to go ahead with this case and finish it as quickly as possible, but as to any arrangements or understandings, I think there were none. Your Honor suggested that October was a bad time for you, I think, that you had made some plans that it would conflict with.

The Master—I also said that they need not make any difference.

Mr. Bates—Yes; Your Honor very kindly said that, but I think that it should be taken into consideration.

The Master—I gather from what Mr. Thompson says that he and General Streeter are unable to go on before Oct. 1.

Mr. Thompson—Yes.

The Master—Now, when after Oct. 1 do you want to go on?

Mr. Thompson—Any time after that that is agreeable to every one.

The Master—I do not want to give up the whole month of October to that case if I can help it. I am frank to say that. But if there is no other time I will do it.

Mr. Thompson—I feel very sorry that this arrangement should interfere with Your Honor's plans, but Your Honor may say—

The Master—Well, when after the 1st of October do you wish to begin?

Mr. Thompson—Any time that is agreeable to Your Honor. I wish to argue the case as soon as possible, and I wish to refer to Your Honor's own convenience, and we will meet it.

The Master—Do you want to go on before Oct. 1, Governor Bates? What is your position?

Mr. Bates—We are ready to go on now or—

The Master—How long a time are you willing to allow Mr. Thompson and General Streeter, in view of the conditions?

Mr. Bates—Well, I think, considering the fact that the other cases are to be argued on the 8th of September, and that—May I confer with my associates, and see how it will suit them?

The Master—Let me ask, before you do that—perhaps it will help on the other matter a little—how long do you think we shall take on the 8th?

Mr. Whipple—I should think that if a day were allotted, that would be sufficient, although that would depend somewhat on the length of time that Mr. Thompson would like to have allotted. I should think that Your Honor's ruling with regard to Mr. Thompson's defense might cut down his argument somewhat.

The Master—If we began on Monday, the 8th of September, do you think that you will be able to finish the arguments that week?

Mr. Whipple—Oh, yes, Your Honor. Mr. Thompson—The whole week for arguments, sir?

The Master—That is what I ask.

Mr. Thompson—I shall not want very long on that. We are going to argue that the general views of the directors as to the relations between

the two boards are correct, and that the general views of the trustees are wrong. We are not going to argue that Mr. Rowlands had neglected his duties, because we think that he had not, or anything of the kind.

Mr. Whipple—I should think that an allotment of two days would be sufficient. I think that perhaps one day might not prove to be sufficient.

The Master—Now do you want to confer?

Mr. Bates—I should think, Your Honor, that two days would be sufficient, although it might be wise to reserve a third day if necessary; but I think that two days ought to be ample.

The Master—All right. Now confer about going on after that.

[Mr. Bates confers with his associates.]

Mr. Bates—Let me ask, Mr. Thompson, if it would not be possible to set a time, say about the 22d of September, which is pretty near to October. That is a Monday.

Mr. Thompson—No; I am sorry to say that it would not. Do you say that you are ready to go on now? Do you mean that literally, that right off, Monday morning, you are prepared to take up the trial of the case of Dittmore v. Dickey?

Mr. Bates—I mean to say that if you will go on Monday we will.

Mr. Thompson—And keep right on until it is finished. I do not think that you would say that if you thought that we were in a position to do it.

Mr. Bates—I certainly will go on Monday if you will.

Mr. Thompson—You have spoken of having to attend the Constitutional Convention, and you have spoken of various other things. You have got to prepare your argument in Eustace v. Dickey; you have got to read a thousand pages of testimony; and when you tell me in court here that you are willing to go ahead Monday and try out the case of Dittmore and Dickey, I think that you are saying something that is insincere, and that you know it.

Mr. Bates—Thank you, sir. I refuse to reply to you.

Mr. Thompson—I should think you would. You want to put on me the burden of having delayed the trial of that case.

Mr. Bates—I refuse to reply to you, sir!

Mr. Thompson—I should think you would.

The Master—What do you mean by reading a thousand pages of testimony?

Mr. Thompson—Why, if he is going to argue the case on Sept. 8, he has got to read a thousand pages of testimony, this whole record.

The Master—I think that you will have to discuss this matter of going on, Mr. Thompson, with a little more temperance in regard to the other side.

Mr. Thompson—I will do so, sir, but there is a constant attempt to make it appear that Mr. Dittmore is trying to delay something; and that is not true.

The Master—We are only trying to find out what is the proper time for going on with that case. Now, let us see if we can do that without casting any accusations on one side or the other.

Mr. Thompson—Very well. We would like to do that. We cannot go on before October.

Mr. Bates—I was endeavoring to accommodate Mr. Thompson by suggesting that we go on Sept. 22.

The Master—Your suggestion was to go on Sept. 22, and Mr. Thompson says that he cannot do that.

Mr. Thompson—We cannot do it. General Streeter could not.

Mr. Bates—Then I will leave it to Your Honor to fix any date that you please.

The Master—I should not feel justified, under the circumstances, in ordering him to go on before that time. I do not believe that you really want me to do that.

Mr. Bates—I have not asked you to do. I have tried to show a disposition to accommodate him and General Streeter as far as possible.

Mr. Thompson—I do not like the word "accommodate."

The Master—"Agree," then.

Mr. Thompson—Mr. Minot has advised General Streeter deliberately, after two consultations, that the earliest date when he ought seriously to take up any intellectual effort of any kind is the 1st of October, and he has warned him that that is too soon, and now I cannot stand here and shade that.

The Master—Let me make an inquiry here. How long a time shall we require for the hearing in Dittmore v. Dickey? Will that take 28 more hearings?

Mr. Thompson—I do not know, sir. I do not believe that it will take as long as it has taken to put in the evidence in this case.

The Master—Twenty-eight more hearings?

Mr. Thompson—I do not think so. I hope not. Of course all the evidence in this case, documentary evidence that has been put in this case, will be evidence in that case so far as material; and that has taken a great deal of time. What has taken a great deal of time here has been this elaborate putting in of documents. On the other hand, there is a great deal of material to be gone over, and a great many records of these gentlemen that have not been put in in the Eustace case. Mr. Dittmore has an elaborate diary of the day-to-day events that occurred between these gentlemen, and the statements made by these gentlemen, at their meetings, which will all have to be testified to.

The Master—Not all.

Mr. Thompson—Most of them will, sir.

The Master—You must contrive in some way to keep out cumulative evidence.

Mr. Thompson—We will try not to have it cumulative, but Governor Bates, apparently disputes everything, even when it is mathematically demonstrated. Therefore cumulative evidence, to some extent, appears to be necessary. However, we will try to keep it down as much as we can. And

we are relieved from summoning perhaps a dozen witnesses or more whose names we offered to these gentlemen as against the Publishing Society; but there will be a good deal of testimony. I cannot guarantee that it will be a short hearing. I cannot see how

If the time is necessary, or were you going to reserve some of October for yourself? The reason I ask is because I have a case in the Supreme Court of Missouri that was continued last April, and which will probably be set for the fourth week in October. Of course I will arrange about that case if it will be in the way of this; but if Your Honor was not going to sit the latter part of October in any event, it would be a courtesy to me if I knew it now.

The Master—If counsel are prepared Oct. 6 to go on without delay or adjournment and finish the Dittmore case, should it be necessary, I shall give all of my time to it.

Mr. Krauthoff—Sit from day to day? I will do the same.

The Master—But I anticipate that there will be difficulty in the counsel giving all their time in October on successive days, one after the other, until it is finished. I anticipate when we get to that point they will be trying to beg off, some of them. In October we cannot have this room, we have got to find another place to have the hearings in, the Superior Court will be in full blast at that time.

Mr. Krauthoff—Well, we will know better in September.

Mr. Thompson—I don't think you will have any trouble in getting an adjournment for a few days in October, if you want it.

Mr. Krauthoff—It will probably take a week.

Mr. Thompson—Well, a week. I assume that when we start the trial of Dittmore and Dickey in October we will be able to get hold of the records so far as we want them, shant we?

Mr. Whipple—Oh, yes; we shall make the trustees' records for the purposes of that hearing equally available to both sides.

The Master—I should also like to be equally well assured by counsel that there will be no breakdown as to the arrangements on Sept. 8, 9, and 10. I have got to make arrangements for those days, and if there is any question about those days I should like to know it now.

Mr. Whipple—There is no question as far as we are concerned at the present time.

Mr. Bates—I know of nothing that will interfere with our being ready.

Mr. Thompson—Neither do I. Of course General Streeter may not be able to be here at that time, but we have made that sacrifice.

The Master—You are not going to insist on his being here, are you?

Mr. Thompson—No.

The Master—Now, on Sept. 8, 9, and 10 are you going to argue and finally submit the case or are you going to have briefs?

Mr. Whipple—It is our purpose so to do.

The Master—Or are you going to leave it on the stenographer's record? I suppose he will be here to take down all your arguments.

Mr. Whipple—It is our thought that we may assist Your Honor by drafting requests for findings of fact and requests for such rulings of law as may be necessary, and it was our thought that we should add to our requests for rulings the citations or authorities which Your Honor might desire to consider. As to the requests for findings of fact, we expect to append to each one a statement of the page in the record where the evidence exists upon which we base the request. That will constitute our argument, largely, because we think that if we point out the fact which we think ought to be found, logically and chronologically, that it is not necessary to add very much by way of comment to that.

The Master—That strikes me favorably. I think if you can work it out in that way, concisely, and not make it too complicated, that that would assist matters very much.

Mr. Whipple—We have thought that a citation of the places in the record where the evidence is upon which we rely to establish our different propositions would be the most helpful thing we could do for Your Honor.

Mr. Thompson—Has Your Honor any view as to that question of submitting the Dittmore case, the question of the illegality of his dismissal, on the evidence already in this case? Has Your Honor any view of the law relating to this controversy which we would be entitled to know, and which it might be proper for us to know and which might help us to decide that question?

The Master—View of the law? I do not quite get your meaning.

Mr. Thompson—Of course, I am speaking only of the discharge of Mr. Dittmore as a director under the By-Laws, not of course of the discharge of Mr. Dittmore as a trustee under the deed of 1892, which I suppose will depend on wholly different principles. But confining ourselves to the main question here, which is the discharge of Mr. Dittmore as a director under the By-Laws, to which he has submitted as such, of course if the majority of the directors have arbitrary power, without any reason given to themselves or others, then the case would be much simplified; but if they can only dismiss after a visit by the Finance Committee, or without that on charges such as they made, they were free of course to make charges, and we assume therefore they thought they ought to have some evidence of them—if they can only dismiss on charges proved, why, it would seem then that it was quite clear that Mr. Dittmore did not get a hearing in the sense of the four authorities which I submitted to Your Honor a few days ago, and which I hope Your Honor has read, at least some of them.

The Master—I won't go any further at present than to say this. The primary question is, isn't it, was Mr. Dittmore lawfully dismissed, under the By-Laws?

Mr. Thompson—Yes.

The Master—If he was, what effect had that, if any, upon his position as trustee under the deed?

Mr. Thompson—Yes.

The Master—That is the order in which the questions occur to me.

Mr. Thompson—Yes.

The Master—The power of dismissal under the by-laws is on its face, perhaps, or perhaps it is not—that is one of the questions I have got to hear counsel about—an authority justifying arbitrary dismissal, without a hearing; as if it said, "Each director shall hold his office at the pleasure of the others."

Mr. Thompson—Yes.

The Master—Though even when an office is held at somebody's pleasure—merely that, as I understand it—there is some little doubt then whether notice and hearing are not necessary.

Mr. Thompson—Yes.

The Master—And of course I suppose counsel all agree with me that, as a general principle, arbitrary dismissal under those circumstances is not looked upon with great favor by the courts.

Mr. Thompson—Is not looked upon? The Master—Not looked upon. That is about as far as I have got with the law. I haven't said anything that counsel do not agree with me in so far as law of fact is concerned.

Mr. Thompson—I don't think so.

Mr. Bates—Not as I understand Your Honor's statements.

Mr. Thompson—Now, on the question of documentary evidence that we may introduce in Dittmore and Dickey, some of it, not all, would bear upon the historical question of the meaning of Article I, Sec. 5, that they may be dismissed by "A majority vote or the request of Mrs. Eddy," and the relation of that to this section about the Finance Committee and the whole history of discipline in the church, and the comparison between this By-law and many others, relating to discipline, of many other people, in every one of which a hearing was required. Presumably one was supposed to be necessary here, and that would bear upon the construction of the document. Then, of course, if a hearing was required, why, there would hardly be any doubt that we didn't get one.

The Master—What about that by-law—a majority vote and the request of Mrs. Eddy?

Mr. Thompson—I beg pardon?

The Master—What about that by-law—a majority vote and the request of Mrs. Eddy?

Mr. Thompson—Yes; that was the way.

The Master—A majority vote or the request of Mrs. Eddy, shall dismiss.

Mr. Thompson—It used to be a majority vote and the consent of Mrs. Eddy.

The Master—That is something we have got to consider there, I suppose.

Mr. Thompson—I think so. It now reads "A majority vote or the request of Mrs. Eddy."

The Master—It used to be "A majority vote and the consent of Mrs. Eddy."

Mr. Thompson—Now, Your Honor heard the evidence that Mrs. Eddy provided that that particular by-law should never be changed without her expressed consent to that particular change, and no evidence of that has ever been introduced.

The Master—That is a question we have got to discuss, isn't it?

Mr. Bates—Why, certainly, Your Honor; but of course we do not agree with Mr. Thompson's statement as to what the evidence discloses.

The Master—I did not suppose you did.

Mr. Bates—No. We claim that the assent of Mrs. Eddy to that by-law has been shown in evidence, and we shall be able, I think, to point it out to Your Honor satisfactorily.

The Master—Well, that is one of the questions I expect to hear counsel fully about. Now, what do you say about filing briefs at the time of the arguments? Are you going to file anything of the kind?

Mr. Bates—I had assumed that, probably, it might be helpful to file briefs in which we would have citations to the evidence upon which we relied, and, if it is Your Honor's pleasure, we should be glad to do so.

The Master—I thought you would probably both want to, and I thought it would be a good idea to get it arranged and understood now just what the course of procedure would be in that respect. Mr. Whipple has told us what he proposes to do. You say that you propose to offer something in the shape of a brief?

Mr. Bates—Yes, Your Honor.

The Master—How about you, Mr. Thompson?

Mr. Thompson—Why, our argument in this case will be much simpler, of course, than in Dittmore v. Dickey, where it will be much more difficult. My idea has always been in these matters' hearings to make requests for findings of facts—that I think would be a very important matter—and rulings of law. Under the circumstances, under the rule sent to Your Honor, I do not know what they would be. If I saw fit to write a brief, I should like to be in position to submit it.

The Master—By a brief I don't mean exactly what you do.

Mr. Thompson—I mean on the law and the facts.

The Master—I do not mean long arguments with extracts or quotations from various decisions.

Mr. Thompson—No, I am talking about a brief more on facts than on the law. A brief on the facts amounts to little more than what Mr. Whipple suggested besides rulings of fact with citations of testimony.

The Master—Findings of fact or rulings of law?

Mr. Thompson—Yes; backed up by citations.

The Master—Probably there will have to be those in this case, won't there?

Mr. Thompson—I think so.

The Master—In some form, and the simpler you can make them the better, if you get them long and complicated, one drawn on one plan and the next drawn on another plan and the third one on still a different plan, the work of bringing it down to where it ought to be will be, you see, rather difficult.

Mr. Thompson—May I ask about the law? Mr. Whipple has raised that point. Your Honor does not feel that, under the rule to you as issued finally by the Supreme Court, Your Honor has any authority to pass on the

fundamental question of law here as to whether or not Mrs. Eddy, as matter of law, intended to give an arbitrary power to the majority or not, do you? That is, you do not feel that you have jurisdiction to decide the case, but only to find the facts on any theory of law which may seem possible?

The Master—Well, the way I have looked at that so far—that would be a matter that it would be well for counsel to consider. I think—is this: that I have got to find as a matter of fact whether, on March 25, Mr. Dittmore was a director or not?

Mr. Thompson—Yes.

The Master—And to rule on matters of law so far as the law is involved in that result.

Mr. Thompson—That is, your finding would take the form, "I find that on March 25 and so Mr. Dittmore was a director."

The Master—Was or was not?

Mr. Thompson—Was or was not a director?

The Master—Yes.

Mr. Thompson—But you would find, so far as that decision depended on questions of law—like, for instance, the construction of written documents, you would not attempt to pass upon that finally; you would find facts fitted to either alternative theory of any decisive question of law, would you? That is, you would not foreclose us on the facts that might sustain some theory of law which Your Honor did not adopt?

The Master—I can deal with that much better when I have the concrete point before me.

Mr. Thompson—Yes.

The Master—I find it hard to take it in the abstract.

Mr. Thompson—I see. Well, here would be a good illustration: If Your Honor decides as matter of law, that the power to discharge a trustee or director was arbitrary and capricious, not controlled by any principle of justice or reason, then it would be unnecessary to pass at all upon an enormous number of questions of fact here. Your Honor would not, however, for that reason—

The Master—Find as a matter of law?

Mr. Thompson—Yes. Suppose that Your Honor ruled on the construction of these documents, assisted by such facts as you thought had a bearing on the construction, that the power of discharge was absolute, capricious, and might be exercised without any regard to justice or reason at the will of the majority; suppose that both the trustees and the directors held their offices at the will of a majority of the directors; suppose you believed that to be the true theory of these By-Laws; then it would not be of any consequence, would it, whether Mr. Dittmore had or had not received a fair hearing? It wouldn't be of any consequence whether these efforts of Mr. Neal, which he has told about, to pick up facts on hearsay constituted a fair hearing. You would say that it is of no consequence, that no hearing was needed. In other words, the adoption by you of a theory of law such as I have indicated would sweep out of the case a large number of questions of fact.

My point is this, that no adoption by Your Honor of any theory of law, however decisive, can exempt Your Honor from the necessity of finding whatever facts may be necessary to be found to give applicability to some other and contesting theory of law. The Supreme Court will finally decide which theory of law is to be decisive to determine the case.

The Master—As far as I follow you, I think that I agree with you; but we shall evidently have a good deal to do in settling the report.

Mr. Thompson—Yes.

The Master—I shall have to submit, in the first place, a draft report, to each of you. You will thereupon have to file suggestions and objections. Probably we shall have to have a hearing on these—perhaps more than one hearing.

Mr. Thompson—I am afraid so.

The Master—And it is at that stage that we can most usefully discuss all these matters that you now suggest.

Mr. Thompson—Certainly.

The Master—And it was those steps of the process which I had in mind when I said that I could not undertake to promise that I could get a final report into court between Sept. 19 and Oct. 6.

Mr. Thompson—From what I have seen of the attitude and capacities of the various parties here, I should think it would take fully as long to settle upon the final report as the case has taken so far.

The Master—Twenty-eight hearings? Mr. Thompson—I am afraid so. I had 16 to 18 hearings to settle a bill of exceptions in a case against the New York Central Railroad, and that was more than was necessary to try the case.

Mr. Whipple—It may be that we shall be spared that because the case of Eustace v. Dickey is now concluded, and it may be that Your Honor will find it necessary to decide either that Mr. Dittmore is or is not a director in that case, and if it is decided in that case, I suppose it is res judicata.

Mr. Thompson—What is that?

Mr. Whipple—I say if His Honor, upon the evidence which is now in Eustace v. Dickey, should finally decide he either is or is not a director, I should suppose it would be res judicata.

Mr. Thompson—I should hate to be precluded from trying Dittmore v. Dickey.

The Master—It won't be res judicata until the Supreme Court has passed upon it.

Mr. Whipple—That is quite true, until it is finally decided.

Mr. Thompson—I do not want to consent to that.

Mr. Whipple—Of course, it is conceivable that upon the evidence as it now stands, His Honor will make a finding of fact, and still, upon further evidence, might be convinced that the decision should be reversed.

Mr. Thompson—All I want—

Mr. Whipple—That is an interesting sidelight on the situation.

The Master—These difficulties all look pretty formidable when they are viewed from a point so far away, and I hope that some of them will disappear when we get close to them. I certainly do not mean to have 28 hearings to settle the report, if I can help it.

Mr. Thompson—I hope Your Honor will not be required to.

The Master—And I think I shall be able to prevent it. I don't know.

Mr. Thompson—I do not think we shall ask Your Honor to occupy that amount of time.

The Master—There is only one more point that I want to call to the attention of counsel, to the effect that a brief on all this situation about the deeds would be likely to assist me a good deal, and their bearing on the By-Laws.

Mr. Whipple—We have undertaken to look up those matters to find what deeds there are, especially deeds which bear upon the question of the authority of the directors or trustees under the trust or various trusts which have been created.

The Master—And the relation of the trust deed here—the fact of what the trust deed says about "shall constitute a corporation." That requires a good deal of looking into, I think, at present.

Mr. Whipple—Of course, the Christian Science Board of Directors are recognized and at times apparently have claimed to be a corporation; at another time they claim to be church officers. There are some very interesting questions there as to what they really are.

The Master—The matters have developed into a good deal of confusion there, I think.

Mr. Whipple—And then apparently there is one gentleman who is or may be a church officer, if directors can elect church officers rather than members of the church themselves; but he certainly is not a trustee under the deed.

The Master—The statute does not make the deacons, wardens, and the like of that much of a corporation, after all.

Mr. Whipple—Not very much of one, but still—

The Master—They may be deemed a corporation for one purpose, that is, holding the title. That is all they can do. They cannot convey as a corporation. Later on in the statute it is provided that deacons cannot convey without the consent of the Church or a committee, and the wardens without consent of the vestry, and the Methodist trustees without the consent of the Conference. Now, how much of a corporation does that leave, anyhow? And then by the statute, these officers who are to be deemed a corporation for the sake of holding title merely, must be similar to the deacons of a Congregational church, the wardens of an Episcopal church, or the trustees of a Methodist church. I happen to know something about the situation about deacons and about wardens; but just where trustees of a Methodist church stand I do not at present know. I suppose somebody will be able to inform me if it should be necessary before we get to that point.

Mr. Whipple—I understand that Governor Bates is the highest authority on that.

The Master—But those deacons and wardens are certainly people who are elected.

Mr. Whipple—Yes, Your Honor.

The Master—By the society to which they belong. Are we going to say that officers who are not elected but are a self-perpetuating body are similar to those mentioned in the statute? And if we said they were not similar, where would that leave us?

Mr. Bates—I think the Supreme Court, in the case of Chase v. Dickey, rather considers that question and has determined that they are.

Mr. Whipple—Are what?

Mr. Bates—Under that section of the statute that they are similar; they are a corporation under that section of the statute.

The Master—If the Supreme Court said so, that they are similar to a corporation, that relieves me of all difficulty.

Mr. Bates—I think it is in regard to that very point.

Mr. Whipple—I was not aware of that.

Mr. Thompson—In that event would—

Mr. Bates—I was reading the case no more recently than this morning, and I am quite certain in regard to that statement.

The Master—You think that that difficulty is all cleared up?

Mr. Bates—Yes, Your Honor; cleared up by the highest tribunal in the State.

Mr. Thompson—If that is the case, what do you think about the effect of a dismissal of a man who is trustee under a deed of 1892? That is what troubles me.

Mr. Whipple—And also who is a member of the corporation?

Mr. Thompson—Yes, a member of the corporation and trustee, holding title to all your property.

Mr. Bates—I don't know now just what you are talking about.

Mr. Thompson—That is a matter that had been talked about here.

The Master—Well, all these cases that we have been referring to will be brought in when we come to consider the arguments.

The Master—Is there anything more we want to say?

Mr. Krauthoff—Your Honor made one statement that interested me. You said, as I understood it, in Dittmore v. Dickey, you would have to determine ultimately the fact whether or not Mr. Dittmore was dismissed from the board. I suppose in Eustace v. Dickey, then, you should determine whether or not Mr. Rowlands was removed.

Mr. Thompson—What do you mean by that?

Mr. Whipple—I supposed that was what the suit was brought to determine.

Mr. Krauthoff—What I meant to say was whether, as master, you would find each separate incident of the case and stop, or whether you would find the ultimate facts?

The Master—Whether Mr. Eustace was removed? You do not mean that?

Mr. Krauthoff—Mr. Rowlands.

The Master—Mr. Rowlands.

Mr. Krauthoff—Because the ultimate fact would be a conclusion both of fact and law, wouldn't it?

Mr. Thompson—Well—

The Master—I suppose that the validity of Mr. Rowlands' removal must be a matter on which I have got to pass undoubtedly. Isn't that so?

Mr. Whipple—That was the object of my bringing the bill.

The Master—I thought so.

Mr. Krauthoff—Of course, the ultimate fact would be a conclusion both of fact and law. I was only asking to be advised whether the Court would ultimately find the ultimate facts, which would depend both upon questions of fact and of law, or whether the Court would merely find each successive incident, leaving the conclusion of them to be supplied by the Supreme Judicial Court.

Mr. Thompson—That sounds like an elementary law lecture.

Mr. Krauthoff—Perhaps it is elementary.

The Master—The bill alleges and the answer denies, I think, that Mr. Rowlands is a trustee.

Mr. Whipple—We allege that he has not been removed.

The Master—Haven't I got to say whether he is a trustee or not?

Mr. Krauthoff—I was asking how you understood it. I am not presenting my view. I just want to know so as to be ready to argue.

The Master—That is a conclusion of fact, I take it.

Mr. Krauthoff—Very well.

The Master—Depending upon the conclusion in regard to a good many questions of law.

Mr. Krauthoff—That will be passed on by Your Honor, as I supposed.

Mr. Whipple—I should suppose so; otherwise we brought our suit in vain. Do we adjourn until 10 o'clock on Sept. 8?

The Master—Yes, 10 o'clock on Sept. 8.

[Adjourned to 10 a.m., Monday, Sept. 8, 1919.]

JAPANESE GET CALIFORNIA LAND
FRESNO, California—The Giannini Vineyard interests, comprising 400 acres of fruit and alfalfa lands near Visalia, have been sold for \$475,000 and will be leased to a Japanese syndicate headed by the Sumida family. It is planned to sub-lease the ranch in small parcels to Japanese.

SHIPS WILL TAX BIG CANAL LOCKS

United States Shipping Board to Build Vessels Equal to Their Length; and New Battleships Will Nearly Fill Breadth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—At the time the locks of the Panama Canal were designed, under instructions from President Roosevelt, to make them large enough to accommodate vessels of any prospective size, it was thought that an inside length of 1000 feet and width of 110 feet would be more than ample. Yet today ships are planned which will barely come within these dimensions.

In 1914, when the monster German ships of the Imperator and Vaterland type, 950 feet long, were commissioned, it was seen that the locks were none too large, while now the United States Shipping Board will build vessels 1000 feet long and the United States Navy has contracted for two battleships, the Massachusetts and the Iowa, which will be 110 feet wide, so that the capacity of the locks has been fully reached as regards length and within four feet as regards width.

Rear Admiral D. W. Taylor, chief of the Bureau of Construction of the navy, who also assisted in designing the vessels for the Shipping Board, stated that the limit probably had not been reached in the size of commercial ships, but that the navy would not build battleships so large they could not be handled through the Panama Canal, as it was built to enable the fleet to pass from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean without having to circle South America.

It is probable that the length of the Shipping Board's vessels will be fixed sufficiently under 1000 feet to assure their passage through the canal. Only a few feet need be deducted to permit the closing of the lock gates. The new battleships will be 684 feet long, which leaves ample lengthwise room in the locks, but there will be only two feet on each side with their width of 106 feet.

Shipping men expect the construction of vessels longer than 1000 feet regardless of the size of the Panama Canal locks. They reason that these great ships would be profitable only in the Atlantic Ocean between the United States and Europe and that they would

have no occasion to use the canal. Among some naval officers there is an opinion that battleships may be constructed too large for the canal, unless the development of the submarine and the hydroplane makes the use of battleships impracticable.

Since more than 90 per cent of all the commercial ships in the world are less than 600 feet long, and these carry the burden of the world's commerce, the utility of the Panama Canal is not affected substantially by the building of a few gigantic vessels.

Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, expressed keen satisfaction with the manner in which the Pacific fleet had been put through the canal. The new Mexico, the largest battleship in the navy, is 97½ feet wide, "and was put through like a tug," he said.

WAR VETERANS UNITE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—An affiliation and working arrangement has now been established between the Great War Veterans Association of Canada and the British-Canadian Great War Veterans of the United States, so that in future they may be able to co-operate on matters of mutual interest.

For some time past hundreds of American organizations have been applying for charters in the Great War Veterans Association, but as its constitution was primarily drawn up for associations of British allegiance alone, it was thought inadvisable to ask organizations in the United States to accept its obligations. Notwithstanding the affiliation the American organizations will retain their identity. The New York branch has a membership of 1000, all former fighters in the British forces, half of them being Americans who volunteered in the Canadian or English expeditionary forces, and the other half Canadians or British who now live in the United States. The British-

MUSIC

English Notes

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—Miss Gladys Moger is recognized not only as a fine singer, but as one of the most discriminating and consistent champions of British music, and she can always be relied upon to provide programs which are well planned and of real musical value. The concert of chamber music and songs given by her in conjunction with the composers John Ireland, Cyril Rootham, and the Allied String Quartet at Aeolian Hall was no exception to this rule, though possibly it would have been more advantageous to each composer if his work had been contrasted with that of a man representing some totally different school of thought. For, while unity in ideal, style, strength, similarity in method leads to monotony, Dr. Rootham and John Ireland have clear, high, vigorous; they approach them along the same technical road; perhaps Mr. Ireland has more of the fighting qualities in his music, and Dr. Rootham a lighter touch and a reader charm in playful subjects. Each composer was represented by a large chamber work and a number of songs.

John Ireland's trio No. 2 (in one movement) is very striking, developing as it goes from a somewhat unpromising beginning into a thing of strong beauty and rich depths. Dr. Rootham's quartet in C major covers three movements, all of them individual, attractive, and remarkably well written for strings. The slow movement has emotional power, and the finale is vivid and happy, with some original and remarkably effective pizzicato passages, which call for very good playing. They got it—as indeed did the whole work—at the hands of the Allied Quartet.

Miss Moger started the concert with Purcell's "Bess of Bedlam," sung to a string accompaniment arranged by Dr. Rootham from the original figured bass, and she afterward sang 15 songs by Ireland and Rootham, divided into groups. Her fine voice, purity of diction and intonation, and intellectual grasp of the music deserve special notice. The songs themselves covered a wide range and such things as Ireland's "Spring Sorrow," "The Bells of San Marie," "Bed in Summer," "I Have Twelve Oxen," and Dr. Rootham's "Noel" and "A Boy's Song" are outstandingly good. In some of the other songs, which approximated to the folk-song type, there was too much conscious modal art; and Ireland, in his setting of "The Sacred Flame," seemed to have approached the tenderly exultant love poem by Mary Coleridge from a wrong standpoint. There was nothing amiss, however, about the conception of his three piano pieces: "The Island Spell," "Chelsea Reach," and "Ragamuffin," which he played himself, greatly delighting the audience—pieces which are now widely known and call for no analysis.

Benno Moiseiwitsch made his farewell appearance in London for this season at a Chopin recital in Queen's Hall on June 25, a date which is not likely to be soon forgotten, since it was the afternoon on which peace was signed. A crowded audience had flocked to hear him in spite of thoughts expectant of great news from Paris, the throng testifying to his popularity and his high standing as an interpreter of Chopin. He is certainly among the few pianists whose Chopin playing is memorable, for though his readings may not possess the almost eerie charm of de Pachmann, he has a virility of thought, emotion, and style which holds the interest of his hearers most powerfully. The recital was of colossal length, since it included the sonata in B flat minor, the sonata in B minor, all four ballades, and the 24 preludes, but Mr. Moiseiwitsch proved his mastery of the situation. His technique is ample—perhaps the word "boundless" better conveys the impression it produces—and is a thing so perfectly employed to minister to the intellectual and emotional interpretation of the music that there is an ever-fresh delight in each successive thing he does. His rendering of the preludes was a case in point, for while he gave each prelude its complete individuality, making it clear and perfect as a fine miniature, he also treated the whole sequence in such a way as to knit the 24 separate units into a series possessing an almost symphonic poise. When all were so well played, it is difficult to single out special preludes, but his performance of Nos. 13, 14, and 15 lingers in the memory as peculiarly beautiful, and in the group of ballades his rendering of the one in F minor (latest and greatest of the four) was a superb bit of work.

The Liverpool Philharmonic Society has now been in existence for practically 80 years, and has been the head and center of the musical life of that city for more than two generations. In the past its 12 concerts of each season have differed from almost all other concerts of equal importance by the invariable combination of orchestra and chorus. In other words, although the orchestra has always contributed music of symphonic importance, the programs have been diversified by two or more choral numbers. Sometimes, of course, choral concerts, oratorios, and the like have been given, on which occasions the orchestra has merely played the accompaniments. The chorus master is Dr. Arthur Pollitt, and there is no definitely appointed conductor. In the old days, Sir Charles Hallé was the

conductor and, later, Sir Frederick Coven; but in recent years the society has invited "guest" conductors, men like Sir Edward Elgar, Richard Strauss, Rachmaninoff, Landon Ronald, Steinbach, Hamilton Harty, Mengelberg, and Pierné, the great French conductor. The Philharmonic Society is only living up to its old traditions in inviting these famous guests; for before Hallé's day its conductors were Sir Julius Benedict and Max Bruch, and it has always been a sufficiently wealthy society to secure the leading virtuosi of the hour, whose fees were beyond the reach of other orchestral societies. In its new program just issued, only nine concerts instead of twelve appear in the list. The Liverpool Society is unique inasmuch as it owns its own concert hall; and the Philharmonic Hall is a model concert hall, both for its arrangements and its acoustic properties.

The Society of the Manchester "Gentlemen's Concerts" has just issued its program for the coming winter. This society is one of the oldest if not quite the oldest musical society in England. With varying fortunes and one break it has been in existence for nearly 200 years, and was able to maintain its activities during the Napoleonic wars. After this record of tenacity it is not to be wondered at that it has survived the four years of the great war, though with somewhat impaired fortunes and a depleted bank balance. It is, however, gratifying to learn that an enterprising program of work has been arranged for the coming season. Mr. Rosing, the great Russian singer, has been engaged for a recital of vocal music, and Cortot and Moiseiwitsch for piano recitals, as well as many other soloists of the highest rank. The name of the society is something of an anachronism and has been a sort of puzzle to those who do not know anything of its history and traditions. In the eighteenth century, when it was founded, only amateurs took part in its rehearsals and the name of "gentlemen" was chosen to distinguish its performers from professional musicians, very much in the same sense as in the great cricket contest between "The Gentlemen" and "The Players" of the present day. The fact that the "Gentlemen's" committee have had to drop orchestral concerts from their program is a symptom of financial embarrassment, due to the war, from the falling off of subscriptions.

DENIAL OF REVOLT OF MONTENEGRINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Official Information Bureau of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes in Washington has received from Belgrade a message conveying a dispatch from the representative of the royal government of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes in Montenegro, denying a statement attributed to the Italian propaganda regarding an alleged revolution in Montenegro.

The representative denies that a revolt of any kind exists in Montenegro. He says he found several bands of brigands that had existed since the Austrian occupation, that hid in the mountains and came down from time to time, to attack and pillage the Montenegrin peasants.

He also declares several other armed bands, clothed in Italian uniforms and provided with Italian arms and munitions, have appeared. According to information in the possession of the authorities and according to the declarations of the brigands arrested, these bands were recruited and equipped in Italy, and transported and landed in Montenegro, distributed among the Italian troops in the district of Antivari and from there sent into the mountains in the interior of the country, the representative declares.

ARMY SENTENCE COMMUTED
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Private Lester G. Ott, assigned to a battalion of conscientious objectors at Ft. Riley, Kansas, was sentenced to execution last October for refusing to obey an order to clean up the camp, but the sentence was commuted by President Wilson to dishonorable discharge and six years' imprisonment. Records in the case have just been made public.

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CALUMNY AGAINST MEXICO ALLEGED

Manuel Carpio, Prominent Mexican, Speaks in Defense of His Country and Makes Some Comparisons in Her Favor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Mexico could smash, one by one, all the charges of political animosity against the United States, if she only had at her disposal the same amount of newspaper space that is granted to those who pretend to indict her for the sake of interests which desire a forcible occupation of that country.

This is the conviction expressed by Manuel Carpio, a prominent Mexican in this city, in a statement on the Mexican situation made to The Christian Science Monitor.

"Take one instance," said Mr. Carpio. "The daily press has published long lists of American citizens who have been killed in Mexico during the last eight years. I have written to that country, requesting some data regarding this subject, and I have been advised that there are included in the list many persons who died a natural death, just as natural as though they had been in any other country."

"I will mention the name of Luis d'Auntin, who died in San Luis Potosi in January, 1917. The intervention agitators, it is to be presumed, may be the authors of a note placed near the name of d'Auntin to the effect that d'Auntin was murdered by an unknown assassin. It appears on record that Mr. d'Auntin's passing was natural. He was attended by a physician and a certificate was issued at the proper time by those who rendered attention."

Lack of Accuracy
"How many other cases are the same as d'Auntin's, I am not prepared to say, but it can easily be suspected that accuracy is not the keynote prevailing in the aforesaid lists."

"Let us take another instance: Mr. Hiram Hughes. This gentleman had drunk considerably and had been abusing a number of passers-by on the streets of Tampico. He had a revolver in his hand which he wielded freely. Policemen came to the scene and tried to disarm him. During the struggle that ensued, Mr. Hughes wounded a policeman and inflicted on himself a serious injury, as the result of which he passed away at the Tampico hospital."

"The intervention propagandists are making such cases a plausible excuse for occupying Mexico and establishing there an American military rule that may please the interest of those for whom the agitators are working."

"It cannot be denied and it would be foolish to try to do so, that Americans and other foreigners, no less than Mexicans themselves, have been the victims of criminals, maybe bandits, maybe murderers, within Mexican territory, but never, it may be said in honor to truth, under the indifference or criminal carelessness of the constituted authorities. In this respect, Mexico is not even particularly to blame, if we compare statistics of crime against foreigners in Mexico and elsewhere."

New York Assault

"I have been assured that the number of Mexicans criminally outraged within American territory without the offenders having been punished is indeed very large; larger perhaps than that of Americans criminally outraged within Mexican territory."

"I have also been assured that in a large majority of those cases none of the culprits has been identified."

"I will mention a case which has come to my personal knowledge: In the city of New York, on Sunday, July 29, 1919, two Mexican gentlemen named Jose Palma and Joaquin Araoz

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were assaulted near Morningside Park by two men armed with revolvers. The bandits took from their victims jewelry, valuables and money. Among that loot were a solitaire diamond ring worth \$600 and notes to the amount of \$500. No policeman could be found, either at the moment of the assault or later afterward, so the victims of this holdup had to apply to the nearest police station in order to report the crime committed against them. The police promised, of course, to capture the bandits, but the probabilities are very meager that this can be done, with only the help of circumstantial evidence.

"Now, those Mexican gentlemen had come to New York thinking they had arrived at a place where life and property were duly protected. In all fairness, it must also be noted, that no experience of an assault of such a wild nature had they ever heard of in Mexican cities. This sort of bandit work is done in Mexico quite far from the urbanized centers, by men who are at large within wilds or intricate mountains."

Finer Side Also Presented
"In my position as a newspaper correspondent, I am forced to send to Mexico many telegraphic reports of so many attempts and crimes against life and property in this country, that surely the Mexican readers can be by no means under the impression that the cities of the United States are very much better off in regard to banditry than the swamps of Tampico, the deserts of Chihuahua, the thickets of Tehuantepec and Oaxaca or the rocky Sierras where Villa is playing hide and seek."

"But I make it a special point to present to the Mexican people the finer side of American life. I am introducing there the thoughts of men who are prominent in intellectual work; I am reporting your achievements in public education and sociology. In this way it is a special satisfaction for me to say that I know of no American newspaper correspondent (at least for the dailies) that endeavors to present the finer aspects of Mexican life and the incomparable spirituality of our people on the opposite side of the reports of misdeeds and crimes, whether real or fancied; whether owed to purely criminal impulse or a blaze of hatred that has been blown upon the feeling of two peoples."

"The crop of calumny against Mexico is greater and blacker than the Mexican crop of crime. Surely, the malefactors may accomplish their ends. But the malefactors will have, sometime, their day of reckoning."

ROAD FUNDS NEEDED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
LOUISVILLE, Kentucky.—The Louisville Board of Trade has appointed a special committee to arrange a campaign for funds to help Breckinridge and Meade Counties raise their quotas for the proposed river road from Paducah to Louisville, a distance of upwards of 200 miles. It will be the longest road project ever attempted in Kentucky at one time, and the first good road between Louisville and the south. Owensboro, Kentucky, recently raised \$40,000 to help Hancock County, and when Meade and Breckinridge Counties are over their quotas the roadway will be built. These two counties need about \$125,000. The road will cost about \$3,500,000, half of which will be provided by the federal government.

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COAL REPORTED TO BE MOVING FREELY

Alarm Over Predicted Shortage of Anthracite Laid to Misunderstanding—Shipments Past Three Months Above Normal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—There is every reason to believe that there will be sufficient supplies of anthracite coal for domestic use in the United States next winter, provided there is no marked diminution of labor supply and also provided that next winter is not of undue severity, and that consumers continue to spread their orders so the mines may work steadily during favorable weather, according to the Anthracite Bureau of Information, which adds:

"A continuous flow of coal from the mines is the best guarantee against any shortage next winter, and a continuous flow depends on continuous purchasing."

At the same time the National Coal Association and other interests are predicting a fuel famine. In this connection Edward W. Parker, director of the Anthracite Bureau, says:

"The recent advertising of a threatened coal famine, issued by the National Coal Association referred to bituminous coal exclusively. It had no reference whatever, to anthracite though, because of its circulation in anthracite-consuming territory, it was so misinterpreted and has not tended to allay the public mind."

Continuous Purchasing
Meanwhile the American Mining Congress has analyzed the situation and issued an appeal to its members to cooperate with the coal producers in urging quick development of the usual fuel market. Anthracite producers are said to be meeting fine response to their appeal for continuous purchasing, and the congress report says every ton is sold as fast as produced, domestic fuel orders, especially in the west, being well balanced.

Total anthracite shipments for the first three months of the current coal year, beginning April 1, were 16,556,221 tons, against 15,713,658 in the same period of the last normal year, 1916. Miners are said to be taking more holidays than ever this year. Coal consumers who last year took any domestic size they could get, this year want chiefly nut, egg and stove sizes, pea coal being neglected and going into storage. While there were about 160,000 workers in the anthracite mines in the first three months of the coal year in 1916 there were only about 146,000 this year, but these produced over 800,000 tons more than the 160,000 produced in the corresponding period three years ago. Labor supply

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SOCIALISTS TO FIGHT REACTION

Radicals Seek \$100,000 Fund to Combat Forces They Say Threaten American Liberties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—What they call the Labor Union Conference to Combat Reaction has been formed here by a number of radical Socialists, and in its name they have begun a campaign among Labor organizations to raise \$100,000 to fight reaction in all its forms.

The chairman of the conference is A. I. Shipplack, organizer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union and a member of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party. The conference issues an appeal which says that "those rights which for many years have been considered as peculiarly our own and which we have looked upon as ours for all time are now threatened by men and by forces that have never understood the meaning of liberty and democracy."

The appeals say that the forces represented by such organizations as the legislative committee investigating seditious activities, the National Security League and the Union League Club "are making a determined attack on American institutions and upon our constitutional liberties. Without the shadow of an excuse they have attacked the Rand School with the declared purpose of destroying it. They have brought to life the aims and methods of the Spanish inquisition and Tsarist Russia."

The conference says that there soon will be a determined attack on all that Labor gained during the war and the aim is to "expose not only the Lusk committee, but also the reactionary and un-democratic Administration at Washington and its attempt to crush democratic Russia and to foster American imperialism by forcing upon the country the League of Nations covenant."

REPARATION BOARD GOVERNS PURCHASES
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Bernard M. Baruch, economic advisor to the United States peace delegation, told the Foreign Relations Committee on Saturday that no purchase could be made in the United States or elsewhere except through the reparation commission to be put up under the treaty of Versailles. This provision was put in the treaty, Mr. Baruch said, so that Germany could not evade any part of her indemnity obligations by sending money outside the country privately and thus reducing her industrial resources.

FIGURES ON SIZE OF UNITED STATES ARMY
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Figures made public by the War Department show that 3,113,120 officers and men had been discharged from the army up to July 29 and that 1,798,275 had returned from France. The strength of the army is 612,708, including 91,690 voluntary enlistments since the armistice was signed; 156,270 are in Europe, 67,650 at sea and the remainder at home or on other stations.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

KELLY IS WINNER
IN THE SINGLES

Famous Veteran of the Vesper Club of Philadelphia Captures Chief Individual Title of the Big Regatta at Worcester

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WORCESTER, Massachusetts—The second day of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen of the United States regatta here Saturday was marked by generally better rowing than the first day's schedule, but presented fewer spectacular features to the crowd of 50,000 persons who gathered to witness the event. The Duluth intermediate eight, which won its senior status by its victory in the intermediate crew event which closed Friday's program was an easy victor in the senior eight event, the rowing classic of the regatta, clearing that club's senior boat by three lengths in the 26th, the fastest time rowed on the Lake Quinsigamond course in the current regatta.

The West Lynn Boat Club, of West Lynn, Massachusetts, a heavy but unbalanced crew, made a good attempt to keep up with the Duluth oarsmen in the event, but fell behind around the three-quarter mile mark, finishing two lengths behind the senior Duluth crew at the end of the race.

The intermediate Duluth crew called for a restart on the first getaway when an accident to the stroke's slide prevented their continued participation in the race. The restart was granted, but the Duluth crew was delayed until the repair was effected and the crew remained in the lineup to eventually win.

The junior eight event ended in another clean-cut Duluth victory, the Minnesota crews leaving a length of clear water between their shell and the craft of the Norton No. 2 crew, which won the industrial eight event. The Duluth juniors drew away from their opponents at the half and led the seven events for the remainder of the course.

The third Duluth victory was scored in the intermediate doubles, Hokanson in the Duluth boat, who came in second in Friday's intermediate race, crossing the finish line ahead of the Charles River organization containing Shea, who made third in Friday's single scull race.

The senior fours showed the same entries as the international fours event, both crews keeping well apart after their foul in the first day's race, the Mississippi River champions finishing well ahead of the Lake Superior oarsmen. The services of the regatta were excellent, and although the shells made slow time, it was a nip and tuck contest from the starting gun to the flag. The first and second crews were separated by less than a quarter length at the finish with the Lakesides a close third until the last hundred yards showed up their lack of training.

The championship singles was won by the veteran Vesper star, J. B. Kelly, who crossed the finish line a half-dozen lengths ahead of his cousin Paul Costello, also for the Vespers, who won the association singles here Friday. Costello's competition failed to push Kelly, whose time was considerably increased by the lack of a good field behind him. Kelly made a magnificent exhibition of perfect sculling style, proving again his claim to the national sculling title.

The finish of the special single event for service men for the Major O'Brien trophy was unsatisfactory, a row-over ordered by Referee G. B. Magrath being canceled when but one sculler exhibited his willingness to compete again. The race was a pretty one until Faulkner of the Riverides and Hoover of Duluth were fouled at the half course. Heller of the Metropolitans securing the lead in the interval when their shells locked. Hoover made a magnificent dash after the accident, crossing the finish line but a length behind the Metropolitans entry.

Championship Senior Singles—Won by J. B. Kelly, Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia. Paul Costello, Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, second. Time, 3m. 31.5s.

Senior Double Sculls—Won by Cary Faulkner and William Faulkner, Riverides Boat Club, Cambridge. J. A. Ryan and Stanford Webb, Metropolitan Rowing Club, New York, second. Time, 7m. 45s.

Senior Fours—Won by the Century Boat Club, St. Louis, Missouri. Duluth Boat Club, Duluth, Minnesota, second. Time, 10m. 35s.

Senior Quadruple Sculls—Won by the New York Athletic Club, Duluth Boat Club, second. Time, 16m. 25s.

Senior Eight—Won by the Duluth Boat Club Intermediate Crew. Duluth Boat Club Senior Crew, second. West Lynn Boat Club, third. Time, 4m. 20s.

Intermediate Doubles—Won by V. Johnson and G. Hokanson, Duluth Boat Club, Duluth, Minnesota, second. Time, 7m. 35s.

Service Fours—Won by the Union Boat Club, New York. Nonpareil Rowing Club, New York, second. Lakeside Boat Club, Worcester, third. Time, 7m. 45s.

Senior Double Sculls—Won by Tattus and Walter, Worcester. Second canoe club, Waltham, second. Waltham Canoe Club, Waltham, second. Time, 6m. 31s.

Service Singles—No winners, event to be rowed over.

NEWPORT TENNIS
TOURNAMENT STARTS

Four Australian Stars Are Expected to Compete in Invitation Event at the Casino

NEWPORT, Rhode Island—Play is scheduled to start today in the invitation lawn tennis tournament of the Newport Casino and with the four Australian tennis stars who have come to the United States to take part in the national singles and doubles expected to take part, there is considerable interest in the event here.

According to the draw N. E. Brookes, captain of the Australian team, and G. L. Patterson, the young star of the visiting team, will not be asked to compete in the first round as they drew byes. Randolph Lycette and R. V. Thomas, the two other Australians, are drawn to meet A. P. Hawes and Barrie Henry Jr., two players who should not give the Australians much trouble.

Among the United States players nearly all of the leaders are expected to compete, including W. M. Johnston of San Francisco, Pacific coast and United States clay-court singles champion who recently defended his hold on the Longwood singles bowl against the challenge of R. N. Williams 2d, former United States singles champion. Williams is also expected to compete as are W. T. Tilden 2d, of Philadelphia and Vincent Richards of New York, the United States doubles champions; M. E. McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy, former United States doubles champions and R. L. Murray of Niagara Falls, New York, United States singles champion.

ATHLETIC NOTES

The Rumson Country Club polo team defeated the Rumson Robins at Rumson, New Jersey, 8½ goals to 2½.

Miss Marie Wagner and Miss Helen Gilleau won the women's lawn tennis doubles championship of Long Island Saturday by defeating Miss Edith Handy and Mrs. Robert LeRoy in the final round, 6-1, 6-3.

The Whites defeated the Reds in a very fast pony polo game on the field of the Meadowbrook Club at Hempstead, Long Island, Saturday, 6½ goals to 3½. L. E. Stoddard, C. C. Rumsey, R. E. Strawbridge, and Devreux Milburn composed the winning team.

W. C. Chick of The Country Club, Brookline, Massachusetts, won the three-day open golf tournament of the Essex Country Club at Manchester, Massachusetts, Saturday, by defeating F. C. Newton, also of The Country Club, in the final round, 2 and 1.

M. R. Marston of the Baltusrol Golf Club added another golf trophy to his long list Saturday by taking the Isham cup, the chief trophy in the Ekwanok Country Club tournament, at Manchester, Vermont, by defeating W. W. Patten of Schenectady, New York, in the final round, 1 up.

By defeating Paterson by 74 to 49 at Paterson, New Jersey, Saturday, the Manhattan Cricket Club of Brooklyn scored its tenth successive victory in the Metropolitan District Cricket League, in which it still holds the lead. R. Conacho, B. M. Lauder, A. Smith, and J. Freeman all contributed double figures toward the Manhattan total. S. W. Welch, J. Pendlebury, and W. Eversall were the doubles on the home team.

FOOTBALL SQUAD
OUT AT ANNAPOLIS

ANNAPOLIS, Maryland—Football for 1919 got under way at the Naval Academy late last week when more than 100 members of the new fourth class reported to Lieutenant-Commander W. A. Richardson, formerly of the academy team, and John Wilson, who has been selected as assistant coach. Wilson will handle the squad until Gilmore Dobb takes charge on August 15. The squad will be increased to about 200 when the recruits from other sports report.

There was a notable number of big fellows on the squad. One is Woodward, weighing 196 pounds, who has played in the back field of the eleven of both Washburn and Albion colleges. Another promising man is Huntington, 191 pounds, who was a guard at St. Paul's school last year.

CLEVELAND GETS
INTERLAKE TROPHY

TOLEDO, Ohio—Cleveland won permanent possession of the Interlake Tennis Association championship bowl Saturday afternoon by winning six of the nine matches with the Detroit Tennis Club.

Detroit took second honors and Toledo and Buffalo divided third honors, each team winning three matches. Cleveland had two legs on the trophy, and Detroit one. Results in the initial day's play Friday paired Cleveland and Detroit in the finals.

C. G. WILLIAMS TO PLAY
NORWICH, Connecticut—C. G. Williams of Washington, District of Columbia, twice United States national tennis champion, has notified the committee that he will defend his title at the national tennis tournament opening here Aug. 19. The prospects are for more entrants than for the past three tournaments. Philadelphia will again ask for the tournaments because so many players come from the middle west where the game is more generally played competitively than in New England.

CHAMPIONS WIN
AT SEABRIGHT

W. T. Tilden 2d and Vincent Richards Take the Seabright Doubles Tennis Trophies From Hall and Beekman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
SEABRIGHT, New Jersey—Before a crowd that filled every corner of the stands and overflowed to any place where a view could be obtained, the finals of the tennis doubles match for the new Seabright doubles bowls which had been in competition on the courts of the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club during the week, were played on Saturday, resulting in a straight set victory, 6-3, 6-4, 6-1, for the United States doubles champions, W. T. Tilden 2d of Philadelphia and Vincent Richards of Yonkers, New York, over W. M. Hall, Middle States singles champion and his partner, Leonard Beekman.

Tilden, as usual, won the toss, and was the first to take service. His first two services were aces, neither Hall nor Beekman being able to handle them. Hall drove the next ball out of court, and Tilden, rushing to the net on his next service, drove a brilliant placement to the corner of the court, winning a love game. This opening startled the crowd as it looked as if the match would be too one-sided to be interesting. In the next game, however, Hall, who had the service, was able to stem the tide and the game went to Hall and Beekman. Each server continued to win until Hall's second service, when drives into the net by Beekman, coupled with a drive by Tilden down the middle of the court gave the game to the champions. This advantage was too great to be overcome and though Beekman won on his service, the set on the next service of Tilden went to the champions 6-3.

In the second set Beekman who had not been playing his usual game, began to be effective and though the gamblers were not sufficiently accustomed to each other to work together as well as the champions, they were able to hold their own in their service games until the score was 4-1 when skillful returns by Richards, and placement shots by the same player gave the game to the champions and with Tilden serving, the next game went to Tilden and Richards without the loss of a point. This gave them the second set, 6-4.

The third, and it proved, the final set was a brilliant exhibition of doubles strategy by the champions. Rally as they might, Hall and Beekman were unable to prevent the champions from driving them back from the net or driving placement shots past them in the corners or down the middle of the court. Though three of the four first games went to deuce, each was finally won by Richards and Tilden. Beekman was able to win the fifth game on his service, but Richards, in spite of a double fault, won his service game and with the score 5-1 Tilden set out to end the match. In spite of the best efforts of Beekman and Hall, though Hall used his most effective service, Tilden swept three wonderful drives into the extreme corners of the court for placements and after deuce had been called three times Tilden made a smash down the middle of the court on the return of the service which gave the match, with the honor of having their names inscribed as first winners of the Seabright doubles bowls, to him and his faithful partner. It was a fine exhibition of championship tennis and gave promise that the Australian tennis players will not be without opposition if they should be the challengers. The match by points and summary:

FIRST SET
Tilden and Richards 4 1 4 5 4 6 0 4—32-6
Hall and Beekman 0 4 0 7 1 2 4 4—24-3
SECOND SET
Tilden and Richards 6 2 4 0 5 0 8 4—35-6
Hall and Beekman 4 4 4 2 4 3 4 6 2 0—33-4
THIRD SET
Tilden and Richards 5 4 4 5 1 5 7 3—35-6
Hall and Beekman 2 4 3 4 2 3 3—26-1

SEABRIGHT INVITATION DOUBLES
Final Round

W. T. Tilden 2d and Vincent Richards defeated W. M. Hall and Leonard Beekman, 6-3, 6-1, 6-1.

W. V. COACHING STAFF
MORGANTOWN, West Virginia—The coaching staff of the West Virginia University football team has been completed for the coming season. It includes besides Head Coach McIntire, A. K. Shelton and M. E. Fuller. Shelton's selection was made a few days ago, giving the university one of the strongest staffs of mentors it has ever had.

McIntire is from West Virginia, having been captain of the local team in 1908. He has coached the team since 1915. Shelton is also a West Virginia product, having played quarterback for two years on the team.

MISS REIS WINS SWIM
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Miss Regina Reis of the Independent A. C. of Indianapolis won the women's 100-yard swimming championship Saturday at the South Shore Country Club. Using the American crawl stroke she made fast time in the face of rough water, finishing in 7m. 54.2-ss. Miss Florence Gaither, Illinois A. C., was second and Miss Helen Miller of the Illinois A. C. was third. W. P. Heyn of Chicago won the men's national junior high diving championship, scoring 119.5 points from the 26-foot board.

EMPIRE MAY ENTER POLITICS
SYRACUSE, New York—William Dineen, former Boston Red Sox pitcher, now umpire of the American League, has been offered the nomination for assemblyman from the second Onondaga County district by the Democratic Party, and it is reported that he is likely to be the candidate.
NEW CHAMPIONS
IN SOUTHWEST

Leven Jester and Louis Thalheimer Spring Surprise in Lawn Tennis Doubles at Dallas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

DALLAS, Texas—New champions came Saturday with the finals in the southwestern district tennis tournament. Bradley Hogue of Dallas took the singles title in his match with Leven Jester and Louis Thalheimer, both of Dallas, won from Bradley Hogue and G. S. Wright, champions for three years. Hogue eliminated J. B. Adoue Jr., the former singles champion, in semi-finals Friday. In his final match he won with ease from Evan Reese, Reese won in the semi-finals from Gillespie Stacey, 6-3, 6-4, 4-6, 3-6, 10-8.

When the doubles came it was youth against experience minus stamina, and in the end the youngster won. Thalheimer is a high school boy and Jester is a young business man of Dallas. They beat the title holders in every style of game. Hogue and Wright have been famous for their lobbing game. They tried it repeatedly on their rivals, but it failed to work except in the first set.

In that first set, the title holders looked like easy winners. Their old game worked beautifully. But in the next set, Thalheimer began to use judgment in placing his returns and after the first set, he played with almost the steadiness of his more experienced partner.

Both the winners insisted on making their returns to Wright, whom they considered the weaker member of the rival team. Whether their judgment was correct is one question perhaps never answerable. But the style of game won. Jester played a remarkable game. In the four sets played to win the title, he is charged with but nine errors. His fast service won several ace points. On returning the ball across-court and out of reach, he proved a source of constant worry to his rivals. The scores of the match were 3-6, 6-3, 6-3, 6-1.

Hogue entered the singles a favorite and played a superior game to that of Reese. Hogue played a sure and consistent game, making his chief effort that of getting the ball back inside the court and depending on the other man to knock it out of bounds on some return. The game was rather slow and void of anything spectacular. Miss Ina Eason took the title in women's singles by defeating Miss Lena Caldwell 6-2, 3-6, 6-1, 6-3.

In the semi-finals Hogue won by a gallant uphill battle after losing the first two sets and having the count of the third 3-1 against him. Hogue defeated the champion at his own game, that of driving the ball across the net to the far side of the court. In that style of play, Adoue had things his way for the first set. He found Hogue improving in the third set when Hogue found himself on distance and judgment of the side lines of the court. He began to force the champion to run from one side of the court to the other. This finally won Adoue down and Hogue continued the game. By the fifth set Hogue had things his way. The summary:

MEN'S SINGLES—Semi-Final
Bradley Hogue, Dallas, defeated J. B. Adoue Jr., Dallas, 2-6, 5-7, 6-3, 7-5, 6-2.

Final Round
Bradley Hogue, Dallas, defeated Evan Reese, Dallas, 6-3, 6-4, 6-1, 6-2.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Final Round
Leven Jester and Louis Thalheimer, Dallas, defeated Bradley Hogue and G. S. Wright, Dallas, 3-6, 6-3, 6-3, 6-4.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Final Round
Miss Ina Eason, Dallas, defeated Miss Lena Caldwell, Dallas, 6-2, 3-6, 6-1, 6-3.

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Bradley Hogue, Dallas, defeated Evan Reese, Dallas, 6-3, 6-4, 6-1, 6-2.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Final Round
Leven Jester and Louis Thalheimer, Dallas, defeated Bradley Hogue and G. S. Wright, Dallas, 3-6, 6-3, 6-3, 6-4.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Final Round
Miss Ina Eason, Dallas, defeated Miss Lena Caldwell, Dallas, 6-2, 3-6, 6-1, 6-3.

Final Round
Bradley Hogue, Dallas, defeated Evan Reese, Dallas, 6-3, 6-4, 6-1, 6-2.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Final Round
Leven Jester and Louis Thalheimer, Dallas, defeated Bradley Hogue and G. S. Wright, Dallas, 3-6, 6-3, 6-3, 6-4.

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Miss Ina Eason, Dallas, defeated Miss Lena Caldwell, Dallas, 6-2, 3-6, 6-1, 6-3.

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MEN'S DOUBLES—Final Round
Leven Jester and Louis Thalheimer, Dallas, defeated Bradley Hogue and G. S. Wright, Dallas, 3-6, 6-3, 6-3, 6-4.

HIRES-SEAVEY TEAM
WINS IN DOUBLES

Rockhill Club Players Capture Women's Tennis Title in the Western Tournament—Start Made in the Mixed Doubles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

KANSAS CITY, Missouri—Miss Marjorie Hires and Miss Evelyn Seavey of the Kansas City Rockhill Club won the women's doubles championship in the western tennis tournament Saturday afternoon on the Rockhill courts by defeating Miss M. K. Voorhees of Evanston and Miss C. B. Neeley of Chicago in a hard-fought three-set match. The scores were 7-5, 4-6, 7-5. After taking the second set and evening the match, the Northern team playing in brilliant form appeared to have the contest clinched but a great rally by Miss Hires and Miss Seavey in the deciding set enabled them to overcome a lead and win the title. The Voorhees-Neeley team had a match point and a love when the new champions started their great spurt.

Play in the mixed doubles of the western tournament was started in the morning on the Rockhill Club courts, two first-round matches and one second-round contest being completed shortly before 3 o'clock. The time set for the opening of the finals in the women's doubles. Miss Louise Hammann of the Field Club and F. O. Josties of St. Louis are among the favorites for the mixed doubles title. They entered the third round by eliminating Miss Lyle Hayes of Rockhill and James Webber of Chicago in straight sets, 6-1, 6-2.

There were seven teams in the mixed doubles at the start of the first round but only four remained in the running early in the afternoon. Two first-round matches in this event resulted in victory for the Voorhees-Johns and Hires-Seavey teams. Evelyn Seavey, of the Rockhill Club and Heath Byford of Chicago, were put out by Miss Voorhees and Mr. Johns in straight sets, the result being 6-1, 8-6. Miss Marjorie Hires of Rockhill Club, defeated Miss McPherson, a Field Club entry and A. McPherson Smith of Ames, Iowa, in the other first-round contest 6-2, 6-4. The summary:

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Final Round
Miss Marjorie Hires and Miss Evelyn Seavey, Kansas City, defeated Miss M. K. Voorhees, Evanston, Illinois, and Miss C. B. Neeley, Chicago, 7-5, 4-6, 7-5.

MIXED DOUBLES—First Round
Miss M. K. Voorhees, Evanston, and H. V. Johns, Berkeley, California, defeated Miss Evelyn Seavey, Rockhill, and Heath Byford, Chicago, 8-6, 6-1.

Miss Marjorie Hires, Rockhill, and Heath Moore, Rockhill, defeated Miss Martha McPherson, Field Club, and A. P. Smith, Ames, Iowa, 6-1, 6-4.

Second Round
Miss Louise Hammann, Field Club, and F. O. Josties, St. Louis, defeated Miss Lyle Hayes, Rockhill, and James Webber, Chicago, 6-4, 6-2.

PICKUPS

The New York Americans have signed Pitcher Mareo de Vitalis, the former Brown University baseball and football player.

Pitcher W. D. Perritt of the New York Nationals is reported to have left that team at Cincinnati and returned to New York City.

The Cincinnati Reds have purchased Outfielder Fred from the Rochester International League Club. Rochester receives Catcher Cueto, the Cuban, and some money.

The Detroit Americans have bought Pitcher Claude Johnson from the Nashville Club of the Southern League. He is to report to Detroit at the end of the southern season.

Outfielder W. H. Lamar Jr., has been released by the Boston Americans to the Rochester Internationals. He is to return to the Red Sox at the end of the International League season.

J. A. Heydler, president of the National League, has decided that Pitcher D. C. P. Ragan, recently unconditionally released by the New York Giants, had a right to sign with the Chicago Americans.

C. L. Herzog, captain and second baseman of the Boston Nationals, has been traded to the Chicago Nationals for Second Baseman Charles Pick. Outfielder L. H. Mann, some money and another player to be named later.

The Boston National League Baseball Club has traded Pitcher Arthur Nehf to the New York Giants for Pitchers C. C. Causey, Joseph Oeschger and J. P. Jones and Catcher George O'Neill. Jones is now playing with the Toronto International League Club and O'Neill is with Rochester and they will not report until the end of that league's season.

Fred Luders, first baseman of the Philadelphia Nationals, is claimed to have established a new record for playing in consecutive games Saturday. When he played in the first game of the double-header he is said to have equaled the record of 478 made by E. T. Collins, captain and second baseman of the Chicago White Sox and when he played in the second game he is credited with making the new one.

AUSTRALIAN WOMEN
TO SWIM AT CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Two famous Australian women swimmers, Miss Fannie Durack and Miss Wilhelmina

Wylie, will compete in the second annual public water carnival of the Chicago A. A. in the Lincoln Park Lagoon next Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Durack holds every woman's world's record from 100 yards to one mile. Her time for the 100-yard swim is 1m. 6s.; for the 220-yard swim, 2m. 53s.; for the 300-yard swim, 4m. 12s.; for the 440-yard swim, 6m. 3-2-ss.; for the half-mile, 12m. 52s., and the mile, 26m. 8s. Miss Wylie will compete in short distance and breast strokes.

Although the women's swimming contests will be the main features the crews of the Duluth Boat Club and Lincoln Park will engage in single, double and four-oared shell races, while two eights will contest the three-quarter mile course.

CRICKET CONTEST
RESULTS IN DRAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

WORCESTER, England—In a cricket game played June 23 and 24, between Gloucestershire and Worcestershire, a drawn game was the result. Each side scored runs freely, the home side making 201 and 232, while the visitors compiled 334 in the first innings, and when stumps were drawn had lost four wickets and made 109 runs at the second attempt.

The highest individual score was the 92 made by Huggins for the visiting side, while Jewell made a useful 84 for Worcester. The full scores were:

WORCESTERSHIRE
J. W. C. Turner, c. Dipper, b. Ellis 3
A. T. Cliff, b. Parker 1
Rowley, b. Parker 5
M. P. S. Jewell, c. Gange, b. Parker 35
F. H. Harry, b. Gange, b. Parker 11
Capt. Sheppard, b. Ellis 11
T. Alchurch, c. Smith, b. Dipper 31
W. M. Taylor, c. Dipper, b. Ellis 34
R. C. C. Tipper, c. Rowlands, b. Ellis 42
F. G. Robinson, b. Taylor 17
Bale, not out 0
Bye 1, 1-b-1, n-b-1 3
Total 301

Second Innings
Turner, 1 b w, b. Parker 72
Cliff, c. Dipper, b. Ellis 15
Rowley, c. Robinson, b. Rowlands 50
Jewell, b. Williams 84
Taylor, b. Dipper 14
Harry, b. Gange, b. Taylor 11
Sheppard, c. Bale, b. Parker 5
Tipper, c. Dipper, b. Parker 3
Alchurch, b. Dipper 5
Hunt, not out 27
Extras 14
Total (for 9 wks) 282

Innings declared closed.
GLOUCESTERSHIRE
Huggins, b. Cliff 92
Dipper, c. Tipper, b. Ellis 15
W. B. Rowlands, b. Tipper 1
R. V. Thomas, c. Cliff, b. Hunt 59
P. C. Bale, b. Alchurch 74
Li-Col A. G. K. White, 1 b w, b. Alchurch 21
F. G. Robinson, b. Taylor 1
F. G. Seabrook, b. Alchurch 21
Parker, c. Cliff, b. Alchurch 25
Gange, c. b. Harry 0
Ellis, not out 19
Byes 12, 1-b-4, w-1 13
Total 334

Second Innings
Williams, 1 b w, b. Taylor 62
Robinson, c. Bale, b. Harvey 15
Rowlands, b. Jewell 4
Ellis, b. Taylor 4
White, not out 33
Dipper, not out 2
Byes 5, n-b-1 6
Total (for 4 wks) 109

WARWICKSHIRE AND
SURREY DRAW MATCH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

EDGBASTON, England—Warwickshire and Surrey played a drawn game in their cricket match, which terminated on June 24, Surrey not having the necessary time to complete the second innings before the stumps were drawn.

In the first innings Warwickshire made 139, and supplemented the score with 185 on going in again. Surrey ran up 198 in the first attempt, and when stumps were drawn, had added 90 for a loss of six wickets. The game, therefore, was brought to a conclusion, with Surrey 86 behind, with four wickets to fall. Full scores:

WARWICKSHIRE
Bates, c. Strudwick, b. Hitch 5
W. H. Harris, c. Strudwick, b. Hitch 18
Charlesworth, c. and b. W. J. Abel 1
Quaife, b. Hitch 1
G. W. Stephens, c. Strudwick, b. Rushby 53
Smith, b. Hitch 59
A. P. Lane, b. Hitch 12
A. P. Haselwood, 1 b w, b. Hitch 1
Luckin, c. Harrison, b. Rushby 6
Howell, not out 1
Field, b. Rushby 1
Byes 8, 1-b-1 1
Total 139

Second Innings
Harris, c. Strudwick, b. Hitch 8
Bates, c. W. J. Abel 1
Charlesworth, c. Hobbs, b. T. Abel 46
Quaife, b. W. J. Abel 26
Stephens, c. Strudwick, b. Hitch 1
Smith, c. and b. Hitch 0
Lane, b. Rushby 35
Haselwood, b. Hitch 12
Luckin, not out 2
Howell

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

BANKS REPORT LARGE DEPOSITS

Sixty Institutions of United States Report More Than \$50,000,000, Showing Big Gains Over the Previous Call

NEW YORK, New York.—Sixty banks and trust companies reported deposits of more than \$50,000,000 June 30, when the last call for reports of condition was made. Their aggregate deposits run over \$8,750,000,000. Comparison with figures issued after the general call of Nov. 1, 1918, just prior to the cessation of hostilities, shows that 46 banks and trust companies reported increased deposits June 30 over those of eight months previous.

New York City has 25 banks and trust companies included in the list. Chicago comes next with five, and Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland, and San Francisco follow with four each to their credit. The most notable gains were made by New York institutions. The Guaranty Trust Company showed increased deposits of \$110,000,000; National City Bank of \$88,000,000; First National City Bank of \$75,000,000; Corp Exchange and Bank of the Manhattan Company, two state banks, of \$42,000,000 each; National Bank of Commerce, of \$36,000,000; and Bankers Trust Company of \$35,000,000.

Three of the four Boston institutions had decreased deposits ranging from \$1,000,000 to \$30,000,000. Outside of New York City most noteworthy gains were made by the Continental & Commercial National Bank of Chicago, Peoples State Bank of Detroit, and Bank of Italy of San Francisco, each of which showed gains of approximately \$19,000,000.

A list of the banks and trust companies arranged in order of their deposits June 30, follows:

Big Bank Deposits

	June 30, 1919	Nov. 1, 1918
Guaranty Trust Co.	\$779,765,861	\$687,837,400
Nat'l City Bank	661,917,893	551,222,900
Nat'l Bank of Com.	418,830,093	378,853,200
Chase National	381,635,257	370,620,800
Bankers Trust Co.	329,801,912	294,678,400
Cont. & Com'l Nat'l	307,437,752	288,768,000
First National	307,713,063	223,018,800
Mechanics & Metals	235,910,751	220,372,700
Equitable Trust Co.	230,726,888	217,862,200
Cent. U. S. Trust Co.	216,784,233	213,815,500
Nat'l. Nat'l. Bank	205,458,257	172,670,800
First National, Chi.	204,671,775	189,642,000
Hanover National	195,231,154	171,947,000
Farmers L. & T. Co.	186,782,413	176,239,000
Am. Ex. National	179,046,810	161,988,000
Corp Exchange	174,901,322	138,209,200
First Nat'l, Boston	174,898,391	204,241,000
Bank Manhattan Co.	151,590,708	109,678,700
Irving National	138,469,125	126,212,800
Old Colony Trust Co.	136,000,100	137,330,000
National Shawmut	128,743,335	132,270,000
Equitable & Phenix	122,635,295	112,701,700
Phil. Nat'l, Phila.	122,112,292	120,082,000
Com. Ex. Nat'l, Phila.	111,057,741	83,592,000
Illinois Tr. Co.	108,458,337	94,213,000
Columbia Trust Co.	101,615,063	88,699,300
Union Trust Co.	99,979,680	90,728,000
Mechanics & Metals	96,157,063	93,273,000
Bank of Italy, San Francisco	95,440,145	75,156,000
Bank of New York	95,126,503	76,102,000
Mellon Nat'l Pittsbg.	92,357,815	101,771,000
Chgo. Chicago	85,496,495	71,571,000
New York Trust Co.	80,502,519	78,000,000
Chemical National	80,498,895	75,964,500
Liberty National	80,238,261	99,921,500
First Trust & Sav. Bank, Chicago	78,156,451	70,014,000
First Nat'l, Cleveland	77,989,568	61,569,000
Land Bank, Chicago	76,257,175	62,511,000
Bank of California, San Francisco	74,704,357	59,619,000
Anglo-London-Paris Nat'l, San Fran.	73,459,000	68,331,000
Fourth St. National Philadelphia	72,958,721	62,925,000
First Security Bank Minneapolis	72,066,000	73,235,000
U. S. Mortgage & Tr. Co.	70,736,394	67,347,000
First & Old Det Nat'l	69,678,525	60,780,000
Marine Trust Co., Buffalo	68,286,472	68,125,000
Grand Nat'l, Phila.	68,020,283	74,722,000
Bank of America, New York City	67,617,428	64,528,000
Citizens Sav. & Tr. Co., Cleveland	66,259,148	55,521,000
Seaboard National Industrial Tr. Co., Providence	66,062,060	56,749,000
Nat'l Bank of Com., St. Louis	63,925,876	61,082,000
Cleveland Tr. Co., Cleveland	62,634,376	62,875,000
Irving Trust Co., New York	61,335,315	52,526,000
Wayne & Home Sav. Bank, Det.	61,021,016	52,095,000
Franklin National, Philadelphia	59,332,421	62,750,000
Wells-Fargo-Nevada Nat'l, San Fran.	59,152,679	62,297,000
Union Commerce Nat'l, Cleveland	58,055,855	49,729,000
Merchants National, Boston	56,441,454	52,526,000
State Bank, New York City	54,785,499	56,372,000
Northwestern Nat'l, Minneapolis	51,508,522	54,414,000

BUSINESS ACTIVITY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The hopes of the most optimistic have been fulfilled by the fact that business during the month of July increased and maintained its activity. The Federal Reserve Board declared in reviewing the business conditions of the country during the last month. Furthermore, it was said, the volume of trade both wholesale and retail has continued to grow, and there has been increased activity in some of the basic industries.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, New York.—Commercial silver 109 1/2 up 1 1/2 c. London, England.—Bar silver 34 d. higher at 56 1/2 d.

LARGE EARNINGS FOR UNITED FRUIT

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—In the 19 months ended July 31, the United Fruit Company earned operating profits of approximately \$20,000,000, or considerably in excess of \$1,000,000 more than the total of \$24,830,000 earned in the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1918. There are still two good months, August and September, to be recorded, so that there is a very fair possibility of the company's coming within hailing distance of the \$30,000,000 mark for the full year. This, however, will be only an academic result, since the new fiscal year of the company coincides with the calendar year.

Out of the operating profits will have to come interest on the rising \$1,000,000 debentures, which are still outstanding, special year-end charge-offs, which ought not to be large in view of the current heavy depreciation set-up, and finally, taxes, which are hard to estimate at this time. All things considered the company should earn for the period comparing with its old fiscal year a final net profit of between \$35 and \$38 a share, or say 3 1/2 times its \$10 dividend.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Aug. 2

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Beaumont, Texas.—Max Feinberg; United States, Boston, Mass.—W. S. Seifer and E. Weinberg of Novelty Shoe Co.; Essex, Chicago, Ill.—B. Hamburg; Essex, Chicago, Ill.—R. de Poy; Essex, Chicago, Ill.—J. P. McManis, of R. P. Smith & Sons Co.; Detroit, Mich.—T. B. Jeffries of Crowley-Miller & Co.; New Ocean House, El Paso, Texas.—W. L. Sheiby; United States, Hamilton, Bermuda.—T. E. Pearman; United States, Havana, Cuba.—Manuel Mallo, of Fernandez, Valdez & Co.; United States, Havana, Cuba.—J. Albers; United States, Jacksonville, Fla.—C. M. Davis; Essex, Jacksonville, Fla.—E. L. Landrum of Hutchinson Shoe Co.; Teaneck, N. J.—Los Angeles, Cal.—E. Oppenheimer; Essex, Lynchburg, Va.—R. J. Carrington, of Lynchburg Shoe Co.; B. A. A. Nashville, Tenn.—L. Kornman, of Kornman & Sawyer; New York City.—W. W. Bowman, of Charles Williams Stores, 21 Columbia Street; Omaha, Neb.—G. C. Wharton; Essex, Omaha, Neb.—D. S. Chesney, of F. P. Kirkendall & Co.; Essex, Perth Amboy, N. J.—J. Slossberg; United States, San Francisco, Cal.—D. L. Arronson, of Cahn Nickelsberg & Co.; Lenox, San Francisco, Cal.—G. R. Weeks, of Williams-Martin Co.; Touraine, San Francisco, Cal.—W. P. O'Connor; Essex, Sioux Falls, S. D.—W. E. Erickson; United States, St. Louis, Mo.—Abe Tober, of Tober-Saifer, Shoe Co.; Essex, Wharton, Texas.—J. Davidson; United States, Leicester, England.—S. H. B. Livingston, United States, London, Eng.—William Box, of Samuel Barrows Co., Ltd.; Avery, The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe & Leather Association, 146 Essex Street, Boston.

LEATHER BUYERS

The Sharp Manufacturing Company of Baltimore has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on the common stock, payable Aug. 22 to stock of record Aug. 1.

DIVIDENDS

The T. H. Symington Company of Baltimore has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock and a dividend of 28 per cent on account of accumulated dividends, also on the preferred stock, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 5.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co.)

NEW YORK, New York.—Cotton prices here on Saturday ranged:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Sept. 1919	34.50	35.00	34.25	34.38
Oct. 1919	35.00	35.50	34.75	34.82
Nov. 1919	35.50	36.00	35.25	35.38
Dec. 1919	36.00	36.50	35.75	35.82
Jan. 1920	36.50	37.00	36.25	36.38
Feb. 1920	37.00	37.50	36.75	36.82
Mar. 1920	37.50	38.00	37.25	37.38
Apr. 1920	38.00	38.50	37.75	37.82
May 1920	38.50	39.00	38.25	38.38

Spots 34.50, down 1/2 points.

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Henry Hentz & Co's private wire)

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—Cotton prices here on Saturday ranged:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Oct. 1919	35.50	36.00	35.25	35.38
Nov. 1919	36.00	36.50	35.75	35.82
Dec. 1919	36.50	37.00	36.25	36.38
Jan. 1920	37.00	37.50	36.75	36.82

CHICAGO BOARD

Saturday's Market

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

Open	High	Low	Close
1.88	1.89	1.81	1.85
1.88	1.89	1.81	1.85
1.88	1.89	1.81	1.85
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Jacques the Scullion

(In Two Parts)
Part I

Once upon a time, there was a boy named Jacques, who served as a scullion in the kitchen of the great Norman castle of Rammer. While many things were expected of him, and while he was at the beck and call of every servant a grade higher than himself, still his chief work each day was to scour the wooden trenchers, which in those days served as plates, with fine sand, which was brought for this purpose from the stream trickling along at the foot of the great rock upon which the castle was built. He would sit in the corner of the great kitchen, with a trencher on his knees, busily scouring it, and watching the cooks before the massive fireplace, all the while dreaming fantastic dreams of what he would like to be.

What he wished for most was to be a noble knight, like those who followed the Baron of Rammer, and he thought of this so much that all the other servants made fun of him and called him "Addiepatie." But, the more they laughed at him, the more Jacques would go on wishing that something would take him away from the kitchen and bring him nearer to being a knight. The main reason for their mirth was not that he was a scullion, and therefore of such low birth that he could never hope to be a knight or even a squire, but because he was timid and a knight, as every one knows, was quite the bravest man in the world. Indeed, so timid was Jacques, that at the first sound of fighting, he would run and hide himself in the cellar, not coming out until he was assured that all danger was over. It was small wonder, then, that he was laughed at by all who knew of his idle dreaming. But this was just the reason that he longed so to be a knight, and why, though he himself was so timid, he admired the courage and bravery of others.

If there was a far-away look in Jacques' eyes, when he was about his work, you may be sure that he was picturing to himself a scene where, in some grand castle or chapel, he saw himself kneeling before the King, waiting to receive the blow on his shoulder which should make him a knight. He knew even the words which would be used, and especially the ending: "Be brave, ready, and loyal." And so real was this picture that, sometimes Jacques would actually believe that he had received the accolade, and would go stalking down the kitchen, with his head in the air, to the great amusement of all the cooks and serving people.

Now, of all the servants, Jacques knew of but one that he could really call friend. This was old Gaspard, a man who had served his master so well that he was released from active duty about the castle, and did only such small services as pleased himself. He alone did not laugh at Jacques' dreaming, for he thought, because him well to aspire to such a noble calling, even though there seemed to be no prospect of his attaining it. The first step to this, he told the boy, was to clean his trenchers well, and many a time he would pass through the great kitchen, just to see if the boy was doing what he should. If he saw a dark spot on the wood, or if the whole was not white enough, he would rap him sharply on the head to "call his wits back," as he said, and remind him that no man could be a knight who shirked his duty in any way.

Another thing he taught him was to watch for an opportunity to serve, and to be quick to seize it if it came. So gradually, while keeping the goal of his desired knighthood in mind, he led the boy to turn his thought away from himself and toward others; and so it was that if Gracie the head cook, dropped his great fork, even before he bellowed forth his command for one of the scullions to pick it up, Jacques had it ready for him and was back in his corner. It was to Gaspard that Jacques saw a little life other than that of the kitchen, for as soon as his duties were through there, Gaspard would bid him make himself as presentable as he could and come out to the courtyard, where, from some post of observation, usually a dark doorway, or back of some post, he could look out upon many of the great happenings of the castle. He was bidden by Gaspard not to show himself in too great prominence, on account of his kitchen attire, but to hold himself in readiness, should the occasion arise for him to serve. Once he helped a knight to mount a stubborn horse, and at another time he fastened a loosened stirrup.

It was in this way that Jacques loved of the great tournament, to be given by a wealthy noble some distance away, to which not only had been invited the Baron with his knights and their squires, but all the ladies of the castle as well. He was hidden back of his favorite post when the herald and his escort arrived. Indeed, he had been there when the party between the herald on the outside of the walls and the castle guard had taken place, and had seen the great drawbridge let down and the herald and his escort ride proudly into the courtyard. Such a clattering as there was, then on the old stones, for every one in the castle, from the Baron himself to the humblest menial, came flocking out to hear what the herald had to say, and it was with eager ears and eyes round with wonder that Jacques listened to the wondrous tale. After a fitting pronouncement of the strength, power, and glory of the house he served, the herald went on to tell of the dazzling glories of the tournament, the nature of the prizes to be held, the mounts, the style of weapons to be used, the prizes to be awarded, and, lastly, the costly entertainment which would be furnished for the amusement of the guests, which latter would include all of the noble families and their retainers of the surrounding country. So filled with wonder and delight was Jacques at all he heard

that he could not sleep for thinking of it, and the next day he had all he could do to keep his mind on his trenchers and not go to dreaming, with his mouth wide open and his hand idly poised in the air.

All was now excitement in the castle. Suits of armor had to be polished, spears examined to see that there were no flaws in their shafts, new pennons of costly silk had to be added to them; and gayest of trappings brought from the great chests to adorn the noble steeds that would be used in the jousts. The smiths were busy as were the workers in leather and metal, all of whom the castle boasted; and, as for the maids, they were sore pressed to do all the things that their noble mistresses wanted. In fact, there was work for an army of servants.

"By my faith!" said the Baron one day to Gaspard, "there are five tasks awaiting each man. It would look as though even I must wait for my mail to be polished."

Whereupon Gaspard made bold to tell him of a lad who he knew could serve him in that capacity, if he would but release him from his task as scullion.

"What ho!" laughed the Baron, giving Gaspard such a resounding slap on the shoulder that it sent him staggering back a pace or two. "What ho! a scullion clean my armor?"

"No one could do it better," replied Gaspard, holding to his point, "for he has cleaned the trenchers better than any scullion before. That thou hast said thyself, and I, myself, have taught him how to handle metal."

"Well, if thou hast taught him, he must be well tutored. Send on the lad and we'll try him."

So Gaspard made great haste to fetch Jacques, who could hardly believe that such good fortune had befallen him.

"And mind you," said Gaspard, giving Jacques' ear a tweak by way of emphasis, "see that no spot escapes thee, and remember all the directions I gave thee."

Jacques did as he was bidden and shined and polished so zealously that the armor shone like molten silver. When it was done, Gaspard examined it and pronounced it flawless; then he summoned the Baron.

"By my faith," cried he again, "the lad has done well. Truly his armor never before been polished like this. The lad deserves a recompense. Call him hither, Gaspard!"

Jacques came somewhat doubtfully, thinking that perhaps the Baron had discovered something that had been missed; therefore, when the Baron praised him and asked what he most wanted, Jacques was so taken aback at his good fortune and at the fact that the great Baron himself was talking to him, that he was covered with confusion and asked for the first thing that popped into his head: "If I please Your Lordship, a bowl of white bread and milk."

"A bowl of white bread and milk!" roared the Baron. "Truly, I thought he'd ask for a new apron or leave to serve a squire—but a bowl of bread and milk! Ho! ho! the lad thinks well of his stomach. Tell them to bring it hither, Gaspard, a bowl as big as his own empty head, and see thou to it that he eats it all. A bowl of bread and milk! ho! ho! ho!" And off the Baron went, laughing as he'd break his leather belt in two.

Now, of course, this sounded very foolish, but Jacques was only a boy, and a scullion at that, and therefore always hungry. Besides, as there was little place for the keeping of cows in the castle yard, milk was only for the Baron, his lady and a favored few; all Jacques had ever tasted of white bread was a few crusts which had been thrown away, which he thought very delicious, for he, with the rest of the servants, were obliged to eat a very coarse, dark bread which he did not like at all.

But Gaspard had no such excuse for him. He called him doleful and blockhead, and berated the poor boy so that he could hardly eat the white bread and cool, rich milk when it was set before him.

"To think," Gaspard cried, with all the scorn he could put into his voice, "that thou hadst a chance the like no scullion ever before had, and had to ask for something to fill thy stomach! Bah! Why didst thou not ask leave to serve a squire, as the Baron said?"

"I was fearful," stammered poor Jacques, between the spoonfuls of bread and milk; "I could not think."

"Truly thou couldst not!" Whereupon Gaspard, still greatly disgruntled, left him to finish his feast.

Drifting

Down the river let us sail,
In our boat of brown,
Spread the sails and drift away,
Past the quiet town.
Past the banks where willows green
To the waters bend;
Little brother, let us drift
To the sea, our friend.
Sweet wild roses drowsy watch,
With their golden eyes;
In a tree, we hear a bird's
Sleepy, broken cries.
Dusk will come and we shall sleep,
Dreaming happily;
Drifting, drifting, till we wake
On the calling sea.

Sight-Seeing From the Air

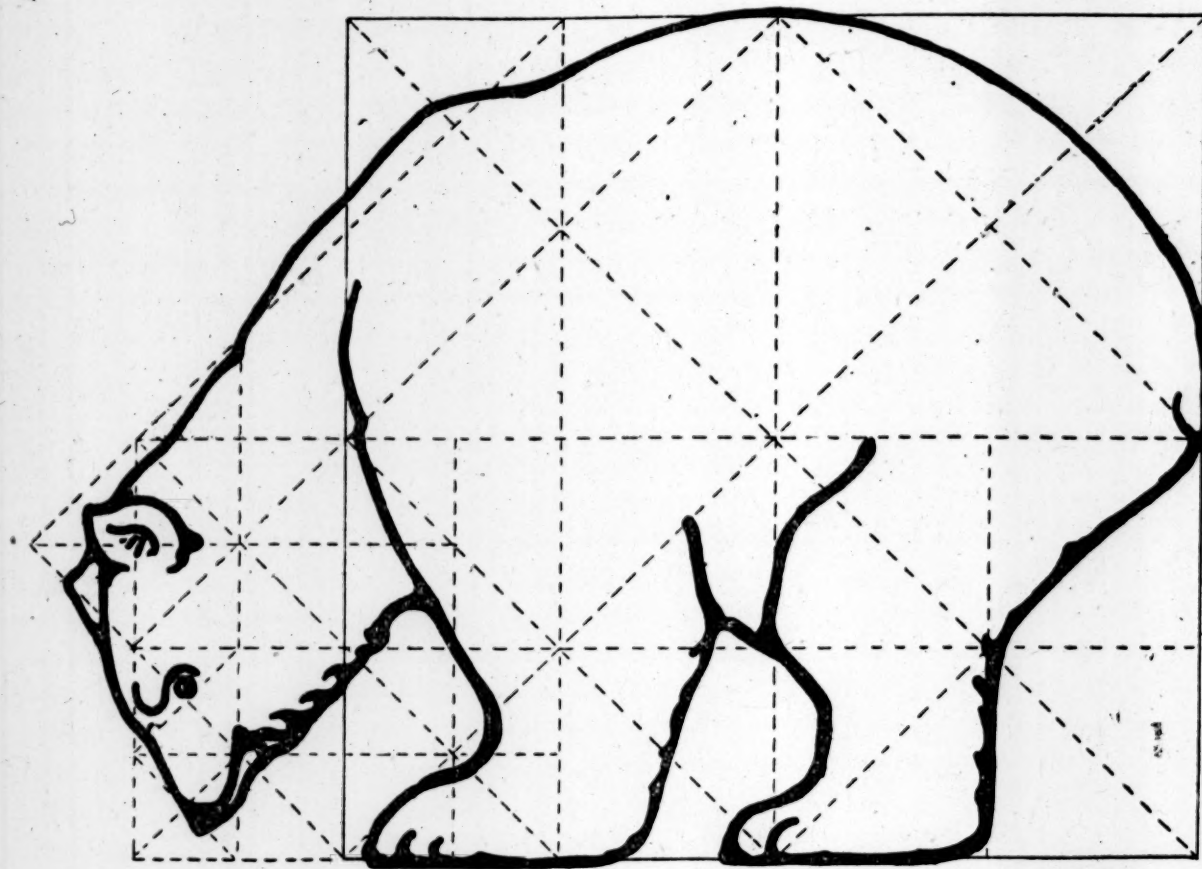
To view the scenic wonder of the west from the air, escaping the rough trails and rocky barriers that often screen the rarest vistas—that is the prospect offered to tourists who make Salt Lake City their "going-in" point for sight-seeing trips, says Popular Mechanics. Five specially designed airplanes have been prepared for the work of carrying travelers to, and over, the beauty spots of the region, some hitherto inaccessible.

Making Your Own Bear

The story is told of a recent visitor to a famous circus, who, having the privilege of being shown around by one of the company's officials, was left standing at the entrance of the ring, holding some greyhounds by a leash. So engrossed was this gentleman in watching the strange procession of animals and gayly dressed persons, to and from the ring, that he forgot all about his dogs; and, when he suddenly put down his hand to feel if they were safe, he grasped the shaggy back of an enormous black bear. This man, though ordinarily brave and bold, confessed to having jumped hastily aside

by Edward VI to Sir William Sidney, a survivor of the battle of Flodden Field and Philip Sidney's grandfather. The old place in Kent is, then, full of gorgeous memories of the gallant Sidneys, and their guests, one celebrated one in Philip Sidney's time having been Edmund Spenser, who sat under the great trees on the lawn to write his "Shepherd's Calendar."

But to go on with the pilgrimage: Armed with tickets of admission which the post office people furnish on visitors' days, you pass by the little church and presently emerge at one side of Penshurst Place itself. Such an immense long stone pile as it is, a great array of shining win-



A bear you can draw or trace for yourself

to a more retired spot. Perhaps most of us would start at coming into such close contact with a bear, yet this one in the sketch appears quiet and friendly enough.

You may either draw or trace just such a bear as this, for your own menagerie of toy animals. Look hard at him, then put the paper away and try whether you can draw the bear from memory. Or, run your pencil over the black lines to feel how to make the curves; then make your own freehand drawing on another paper.

Perhaps you would like to take this drawing as the pattern for a wooden toy. If so, paste it on thin wood and cut it out with a knife or scroll saw, cutting on the outer edge of the black line, for the real shape of the bear is shown by the inner edge of the line.

If you draw a square of any size, adding the diagonals as shown by the dotted lines, you can draw a bear, making your own pattern to fit any piece of wood. The grain of the wood should run the long way of the toy, so that it will not split easily. Last of all, paint your bear a dark brown, unless you decide that he is of the pure white polar variety.

A Sir Philip Sidney Pilgrimage

Imagine yourself, on any brilliant morning in early summer, perched high on a London omnibus top, wending your way slowly through the confused traffic of Trafalgar Square to Charing Cross station, close by. Then picture the train, with you safely tucked away in one of its cozy compartments, gliding smoothly, almost noiselessly, through the southern suburbs, at length emerging into the open country of Surrey. On and on you go through the green fields, dotted with sheep, shut in by lovely flowering hedges; passing sometimes just such a thatched village as Kate Greenaway loved to draw, sometimes a new and spruce red brick cluster of "villas," yet to be toned down by the English damps and rains into a fitness to grace their setting. Now and then the little train will give the shrilllest of shrill whistles, as a warning to loiterers at a station platform; then, new passengers having joined you, on you go again with your journey. You will only have traveled something more than 30 miles when you will reach the station of Penshurst; after that, you will need a carriage to drive you to the village itself, in the midst of which still stands the fourteenth century castle of Penshurst Place, once the proud home of Sir Philip Sidney.

At once you will remember things that you have read of this so popular a person, like Shakespeare's "Hamlet," "the glass of fashion and the mould of form." In the time when Queen Bess sat upon the throne of England; first of all, you will probably remember the story of Sidney, at the battle of Zutphen, in the Netherlands, giving his last drop of water to a comrade more thirsty than he. And, in all probability, you could not remember anything more exactly characteristic of this fine, unselfish and talented Elizabethan. He was a splendid type of the best young man of the time, one whose abilities were many, one who had seen foreign lands, had been sent on diplomatic errands to distant courts, could read strange languages and speak them, too, with visitors who came to court, one who could delight others with his music, his dancing or his verses. Such was the young Sidney who was born at Penshurst Place, in 1554, the castle having been granted

Maple Sugar Days

Francis Alcorn shut the door with 12-year-old vigor, as he came home from manual training class. He announced to his mother, who sat mending stockings in the sunny living room of their pleasant city home, "I wish there was something new a fellow could do."

Mother laid down her final stocking, carefully rolled into its mate. "Does it seem as bad as all that?" she inquired whimsically. "Well, then, there's a surprise for you on the dining table, at your place. It came in

ern winds that promised maple-sugar weather, a faint queer hollow in the snow by the road where an owl had swooped down for his morning meal, or a first sign of quickened life in the precious maples. Off the main highway Lady Bess broke her own path through the snow, down an old woods road to the sugar camp, which was the center of the farm's spring activities. Lady Bess was unshuffled into her shelter, the old camp opened wide after its long sleep, and, strapping on their snowshoes, the men set off with bits and pails to tap the first trees.

"What big trees," said Francis, as the two boys explored the camp and began to set out more sap pails against the later needs of the men. Archie had lit a fire in the big stove, and filled the kettles with soft snow to provide water for washing the pails.

"They ought to be big trees," was the country lad's reply. "A maple only begins to be really useful to tap after it is 40 years old, and no one knows how long it goes on being profitable. One group of trees over in the west pasture, we call the 'Old Settlers.' Father says they must have been growing there when the Pilgrims came to New England—300 years ago."

"Are these all maples?" said Francis.

"Nearly all," his cousin told him. "It's best to cut the other kinds out of a sugar bush. Evergreens are in the way in gathering sap, and we want to give the maples a good chance. Of course, there are several kinds of maples, though. Most of these are rock or sugar maple, as we sometimes call it. Then there are silver maples, black, red, and mountain maples, all of which make good sugar. Vermont is one of the best sugar states, you know; New Hampshire and New York make lots of sirup and sugar, but the Vermont kind is famous everywhere."

By nightfall, the men had tapped several hundred trees, inserting a small, metal spout or "spile" in each hole, and had hung as many big pails. The boys had straightened out the camp, kept a good fire, cleaned the big kettles and pails, and had put everything in readiness for the next day. Archie showed Francis how to tap a tree for himself. "You take a small bit, so, and start about three feet from the ground to make a hole in the tree. Just a shallow one, less than two inches deep, will give as much sap as a larger one and not hurt the growing tree. Some big trees will take two or three spiles, yield a barrel or more of sap in a season, and do well for years. Of course, sap flows most of the year, but in the spring the roots take up lots of water from the ground, and there are no leaves to give out any of the moisture, so the trees can spare some of it to us. The Indians made maple sirup, did you know, long before the white folks came. Some red man must have broken a twig in spring, and have tasted the sweet water that oozed out. Then the squaws learned to cook it in their great bark dishes, by dropping in hot stones. The white men improved upon their methods, till we have our maple sugar and sirup of today. Sap used to be boiled in big, open kettles out-of-doors, and was stirred with a long paddle to keep it from burning, till finally it thickened and cleared into sirup. It wasn't so nice as the kind we make today in covered tanks, all clean and pure. If one wants maple sugar, the sirup is boiled down again, till it will harden and granulate—just as a girl makes fudge, you know; then it is poured into little molds to cool, and finally the cakes are packed to sell in the cities. The nicest maple sugar is left soft, like the inside of chocolate creams, but that to send away has to be cooked harder. City folks think our Vermont maple sugar is fine, but we can never send them the best of it. Sirup, though, can be shipped in tin cans, so they do know how good that is, at its best. Mother says she will make some real buckwheat cakes for breakfast some morning, soon as we have fresh sirup from them. Doesn't that make you hungry for some right this minute, Francis?"

Then the men came back to the team, ready to return home. At the height of the season, they would spend the nights in camp to attend to the late gathering of the sap, and to keep the fires burning all night; but, for the present, civilization's roof claimed them. They all piled into the low pung and started down the winding road. The snow had settled noticeably through the day, and the air was growing sharp. Francis looked back at the many, many trees, each with its hanging pail for the trickling sap. "Early spring may be sort of slow in the city," he said, as if speaking to himself, "but it's certainly wonderful enough in the country in Vermont!"

Francis was in the house by now, and smiling shyly at all the cousins whom he scarcely knew. Archie, of the invitation, engaged him in conversation. "It was great that you could come just now," he began. "Every one says it's going to be the best sugar year ever, and we'll have a lark. Of course, we'll have to help a lot, too, but every one will be helping, and it's always jolly."

Little Ted snuggled up to the guest. "Do you like maple sugar?" he inquired confidentially. "I do, and last year I ate so much that I thought I never wanted to see any more ever. But my father says that a boy always starts fresh each season, at liking maple sugar."

"I never ate very much of it," admitted Francis. "But how do you make maple sugar in winter?" he asked in real wonder. "I never saw so much snow before."

The children laughed merrily. "This isn't much snow," they all agreed. "It's nearly gone now. We may have to use snowshoes in the woods for a few days, but no one cares. Father wants to begin to tap the trees tomorrow. Sap will be running well next week."

Next morning Uncle James hitched Lady Bess to a pung; the hired man put in several small boring bits, and a great quantity of metal spiles; Francis and Archie took charge of the generous luncheon, and all together they invaded the big maple woods some two miles from the house. Everything was strange to Francis, and he could only wonder at the great, white stillness of the hill country round him. Archie interpreted various things of passing interest as the sleigh slipped along—the odd, heavy atmosphere, the hint of damp, north-

west winds that promised maple-sugar weather, a faint queer hollow in the snow by the road where an owl had swooped down for his morning meal, or a first sign of quickened life in the precious maples. Off the main highway Lady Bess broke her own path through the snow, down an old woods road to the sugar camp, which was the center of the farm's spring activities. Lady Bess was unshuffled into her shelter, the old camp opened wide after its long sleep, and, strapping on their snowshoes, the men set off with bits and pails to tap the first trees.

"What big trees," said Francis, as the two boys explored the camp and began to set out more sap pails against the later needs of the men. Archie had lit a fire in the big stove, and filled the kettles with soft snow to provide water for washing the pails.

"They ought to be big trees," was the country lad's reply. "A maple only begins to be really useful to tap after it is 40 years old, and no one knows how long it goes on being profitable. One group of trees over in the west pasture, we call the 'Old Settlers.' Father says they must have been growing there when the Pilgrims came to New England—300 years ago."

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"Nearly all," his cousin told him. "It's best to cut the other kinds out of a sugar bush. Evergreens are in the way in gathering sap, and we want to give the maples a good chance. Of course, there are several kinds of maples, though. Most of these are rock or sugar maple, as we sometimes call it. Then there are silver maples, black, red, and mountain maples, all of which make good sugar. Vermont is one of the best sugar states, you know; New Hampshire and New York make lots of sirup and sugar, but the Vermont kind is famous everywhere."

By nightfall, the men had tapped several hundred trees, inserting a small, metal spout or "spile" in each hole, and had hung as many big pails. The boys had straightened out the camp, kept a good fire, cleaned the big kettles and pails, and had put everything in readiness for the next day. Archie showed Francis how to tap a tree for himself. "You take a small bit, so, and start about three feet from the ground to make a hole in the tree. Just a shallow one, less than two inches deep, will give as much sap as a larger one and not hurt the growing tree. Some big trees will take two or three spiles, yield a barrel or more of sap in a season, and do well for years. Of course, sap flows most of the year, but in the spring the roots take up lots of water from the ground, and there are no leaves to give out any of the moisture, so the trees can spare some of it to us. The Indians made maple sirup, did you know, long before the white folks came. Some red man must have broken a twig in spring, and have tasted the sweet water that oozed out. Then the squaws learned to cook it in their great bark dishes, by dropping in hot stones. The white men improved upon their methods, till we have our maple sugar and sirup of today. Sap used to be boiled in big, open kettles out-of-doors, and was stirred with a long paddle to keep it from burning, till finally it thickened and cleared into sirup. It wasn't so nice as the kind we make today in covered tanks, all clean and pure. If one wants maple sugar, the sirup is boiled down again, till it will harden and granulate—just as a girl makes fudge, you know; then it is poured into little molds to cool, and finally the cakes are packed to sell in the cities. The nicest maple sugar is left soft, like the inside of chocolate creams, but that to send away has to be cooked harder. City folks think our Vermont maple sugar is fine, but we can never send them the best of it. Sirup, though, can be shipped in tin cans, so they do know how good that is, at its best. Mother says she will make some real buckwheat cakes for breakfast some morning, soon as we have fresh sirup from them. Doesn't that make you hungry for some right this minute, Francis?"

Then the men came back to the team, ready to return home. At the height of the season, they would spend the nights in camp to attend to the late gathering of the sap, and to keep the fires burning all night; but, for the present, civilization's roof claimed them. They all piled into the low pung and started down the winding road. The snow had settled noticeably through the day, and the air was growing sharp. Francis looked back at the many, many trees, each with its hanging pail for the trickling sap. "Early spring may be sort of slow in the city," he said, as if speaking to himself, "but it's certainly wonderful enough in the country in Vermont!"

Francis was in the house by now, and smiling shyly at all the cousins whom he scarcely knew. Archie, of the invitation, engaged him in conversation. "It was great that you could come just now," he began. "Every one says it's going to be the best sugar year ever, and we'll have a lark. Of course, we'll have to help a lot, too, but every one will be helping, and it's always jolly."

Little Ted snuggled up to the guest. "Do you like maple sugar?" he inquired confidentially. "I do, and last year I ate so much that I thought I never wanted to see any more ever. But my father says that a boy always starts fresh each season, at liking maple sugar."

"I never ate very much of it," admitted Francis. "But how do you make maple sugar in winter?" he asked in real wonder. "I never saw so much snow before."

The children laughed merrily. "This isn't much snow," they all agreed. "It's nearly gone now. We may have to use snowshoes in the woods for a few days, but no one cares. Father wants to begin to tap the trees tomorrow. Sap will be running well next week."

Next morning Uncle James hitched Lady Bess to a pung; the hired man put in several small boring bits, and a great quantity of metal spiles; Francis and Archie took charge of the generous luncheon, and all together they invaded the big maple woods some two miles from the house. Everything was strange to Francis, and he could only wonder at the great, white stillness of the hill country round him. Archie interpreted various things of passing interest as the sleigh slipped along—the odd, heavy atmosphere, the hint of damp, north-

Concerning Grannie of Fife

Elva was a little girl who loved to browse round in the stalls of the Public Library, taking out first one book and then another, to see if she could find something interesting. And, on this particular day, she found a book which more than delighted her; for, if there was one thing above all others she liked to read, it was concerning quaint characters, odd types, or people of countries of which she knew nothing.

In a corner of the library, in one of the little rooms made by three sides being cases of books, Elva found a shabby little volume, entitled "Our Town and Some of its People," by John Menzies; and, being one of the people who always read the preface, she turned to the front of the book and there read:

"It may be well to state here that some of these sketches were written long ago. They are illustrative of ways of life which are rapidly passing out of knowledge, to some extent even out of memory. In these days, when what may be called the Literature of Locality is becoming more and more popular, 'Our Town' may reasonably claim a little book for itself. The Fife weaver was always an interesting personality, and nowhere was he more at home than in the village fondly named by its inhabitants 'Our Town.'"

That sounded very promising, even though Elva did not know where Fife was (I wonder if you who are reading this story know), and so she settled herself comfortably in the chair by the table and began to read, looking at her little wrist watch, a recent gift from her mother, to see how much time she could spend.

The book was a collection of short sketches, each chapter really complete in itself, and almost the whole afternoon was gone before Elva realized it. When it was time to go home, she went to the librarian to see if she could take the book out on her card, because of the last story she had read, which she wanted to show to her mother.

That evening, after her school work was done, she got out the book to read the particular chapter whom the author said was much alone in those days, the days after her big family had scattered to different parts of the country. And this is what Elva read from the book on the Fife people, which you may like to get from your library, and read, too:

"Am I dull by myself?" she replied once to a question. "Oh, yes, it is sometimes a wee lanelly. But I dinna a'thegither want for company. The win' blows in aff the fields, an' I can hear the bees hummin' an' I can smell the hay and the earth. An' the cat comes in at the open door—it's aye open—an' a hen will by times flap inside an' look round. God is good, my dear, very good. An' I say ever a psalm to myself, or a verse or two of the Testament. It is wonderfu' hoo the 'oors gang by.'"

The Goatherd

"Come on, girls! Come on, boys! We're going somewhere! Come, Juno, Portia, Belshazzar!" And the goatherd, leading the way up the mountain paths to fresh browsing places, called her flock of goats. This rural scene had for its setting the mountains of southern California. The goat lady seemed pleased that we were interested in her restless charge and, meanwhile calling the goats by name, or bending a sapling that the kids might eat the leaves, she told of her industry and how it had grown.

While comparatively few goats are kept in the United States, she related, and but little attention is given the useful creatures, there is every reason to believe that there will in time be such growth as to partly supply the home market. California has more goats than any other of the states, and Pasadena has more goats in proportion to the population than any other city. In the cities the milk is in demand, bringing from 35 to 60 cents per quart. Eight goats can be fed for what it costs to feed one cow, according to tests made by the French and the United States governments; while \$1600 income was received from eight goats and about \$400 from one cow and calf.

The Angora goats live where no other animals will and are more valuable for their mohair than the milk. The Angoras, however, give a very rich milk. The goats' milk does not sour as quickly as cows' milk, and it makes delicious cheese.

The herding of the goats, it was evident, has its problems. They are never still a minute. Especially interesting among them is the variety of expression and disposition. When a goat is sold, the new owner is supplied with the name and a written description. As for their food, they are very particular. They like clean weeds, and are fond of the cocklebur when it is green and tender.

We supposed the goat lady was a typical Californian, and, to our surprise, found she came from old Marblehead, Massachusetts. Her father had six brothers who served in the Civil War, and ten relatives of military age had taken part in the war with Germany. She would like to have done more herself, she said, but found some consolation in knowing she is doing her bit where she is. "And look where those goats are now," she laughed, as she went calling after them. "Come, Mary Anne, Mercedes, Gingerbread! Come here, I want you!"

It was a delightful picture and we watched admiringly until even Daphne and Helen, the littlest of the flock, disappeared over the hill.

A Letter to a Child

One of Lewis Carroll's most characteristic and delightful letters to children, is that written to Miss Gertrude Chataway. This is it:

"Reading Station,
"April 13, 1878.

"My dear Gertrude:

"As I have to wait here for half an hour, I have been studying Bradshaw (most things, you know, ought to be studied: even a trunk is studded with nails) and the result is that it seems I could come, any day next week, to Winckfield, so as to arrive there about 1; and that by leaving Winckfield again about half-past 6, I could reach Guildford again by dinner. The next question is, How far is it from Winckfield to Rotherwick? Now, do not deceive me, you wretched child! If it is more than a hundred miles, I can't come to see you, and there is no use to talk about it. If it is less, the next question is, How much less? These are serious questions, and you must be as serious as a judge in answering them. There mustn't be a smile in your pen, or a wink in your ink (perhaps you'll say 'There can't be a wink in ink; but there may be ink in a wink'—but this is trifling; you mustn't make jokes like that, when I tell you to be serious). You might as well tell me at the same time whether you are still living at Rotherwick—and whether you are at home—and whether you got my letter—and whether you're still a child, or a grown-up person—and whether you're going to the seaside next summer—and anything else (except the alphabet and the multiplication table) that you happen to know."

"Your loving friend,
"C. L. DODGSON."
—From "The Life and Letters of Lewis Carroll," by G. S. D. Collingwood.

R. L. STEVENSON
IN SAMOA

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The name of his adopted son, Robert Louis Stevenson, is inextricably written in the chronicles of Samoa's history. For years previous to his coming in 1889 the islands had endured a turmoil of political upheaval, due in great part, to the interference of Germany, inspired by mercenary self-interest.

Stevenson's judgment was esteemed by the native population, and highly regarded by the treaty powers then in control of Samoan affairs. To his wise perception of misgovernment and contest, generous credit must be given in recording the final satisfactory adjustment of Samoan administration.

The island's story is of especial interest to the United States, now that Germany has lost her insular possessions. To quote from a state document, "It was in our relations to Samoa that we made the first departure from our traditional and well-established policy of avoiding entangling alliance with foreign powers in relation to objects remote from this hemisphere."

A naval officer of the United States a generation ago, interviewing the "great chief" of the Bay of Pago Pago, found him favorable to America, and desirous of allowing it the exclusive right to use the most favored harbor of the island of Tutuila. It is a coincidence not without interest that, in the subsequent partition of Samoa between Germany and the United States, Tutuila was one of the islands which fell to the latter government.

President Grant expressed himself as loath to accept the chief's proposal, since it implied a possible infringement upon the cherished Monroe Doctrine; however, interest had been aroused in the trade possibilities of the then almost unknown islands of the western Pacific, and a one-man commission was dispatched by the Senate to investigate conditions. The agent, Steinberger, was sent out twice with letters and gifts from the President.

Early Unrest

Facilitated by the distance from Washington and the lack of rapid communication of any kind, Steinberger set up an opera-bouffe government, and represented, despite the American consul's protests, that the natives might consider themselves under the protection of the United States. Finally convinced of deceit and of a secret alliance with German commercial interests, Steinberger was deported on a British vessel.

In the United States the annexation of the islands was discussed from time to time, but their remoteness as well as the Nation's caution as to its foreign policy, militated against the project. Enthused by representations of Steinberger, the Samoans had sent a "talking-man" to ask for a protectorate of the islands. This was refused, but eventually a treaty was concluded, admitting us to the privileges of Pago Pago Bay and implying a willingness on the part of the United States to act as a friendly though passive big brother to these people. This harmless phrase led to the first infraction of the Monroe Doctrine.

Meanwhile representatives of other countries influenced the natives, until out of their crude civil war evolved the necessity for a central government. Great Britain and Germany entered into treaties for naval stations not conflicting in any way with the control of Pago Pago Harbor. Apia was reserved by the Samoans as its principal port, but this right was disregarded by an acquisitive German consul-general. Out of this high-handed business on the part of the Teuton grew complications which resulted in the sending of one commissioner each by Great Britain, Germany, and the United States, to inquire into the complicated affairs of the island kingdom.

Malletoa, then King, was deposed by the Germans, who were in the majority as to foreign population, and were aggressive to the last degree. Tamasese, late sub-King, was enthroned, with, of course, a German adviser. This interference with the existing political condition was a breach of the understanding arrived at by the treaty powers, and forced the United States to take steps not to its liking, as in opposition to the first stand taken.

Change of Rulers

In 1888 there was a revolt against the reign of Germany's man, Tamasese, and Mataafa, a stately and reputable chieftain, was chosen king. This resulted in the appropriation by Congress of a half-million dollars for the protection of our interests in Samoa against the aggression of Germany. Our "safety and prosperity" being at stake, the Nation, though an unwilling participant in the bickerings of its conferees, increased its squadron in the Pacific and prepared to substantiate its early offer to befriend the Samoans should occasion arise.

Six months before the arrival of Stevenson at Apia, the Berlin treaty was concluded between Great Britain, Germany, and the United States. This stipulated the "neutrality and autonomous government of the Samoan Islands." Malletoa was re-throned, and a central government provided calling for a Chief Justice and a municipal council. Using their predominating numbers as a lever, the Germans lost no opportunities which tended to strengthen their position in the islands.

Impressed by the wonderful natural charm of Samoa, and with the desire for a permanent resting-place strong within him, Stevenson negotiated soon after his arrival for a great tract of tropical wilderness. This he converted into a plantation of kava, orange, pineapple, and other indigenous fruit trees. The property was not a profit-bearing investment, but it afforded a delightful site for the home of Stevenson and his family during the last five years of his life. Among these purple hills the great Scots-

man built himself a home, called by the natives, "the house of wisdom." His neighbors were a remnant of the Indo-European race, the most imposing, picturesque, and kindly of the South Sea inhabitants. During the years of his life at "Vailima" (Five Rivers) the latch-string hung ever ready. All kinds of matters were submitted to him for settlement. Government official and rebel alike sought



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by William Thompson

King Malletoa of Samoa

his advice. Chiefs from faraway islands brought him peculiar and valuable gifts as compensation for his faithful trusteeship of funds to be expended for public enterprises.

Author and King

Kalakaau, then king of the Hawaiian Islands, was a devotee of Stevenson, who, during a previous visit to Honolulu, had made suggestions relative to the Federation of Polynesia concurrent with His Majesty's views. The relations of the author were so friendly with all the native factions that he could with safety visit any of the tribal chieftains.

Stevenson's interest in the economic conditions of Samoa inspired him to write a series of letters to the London Times protesting that the representatives of the treaty powers were incompetent, and, therefore, unable to restore peace among the warring tribes. The administration of the Swedish chief Justice, Cedercrantz, chosen as a neutral representative of the three nations in control, came especially under his censure. He also criticized Baron von Pilsach, German president of the municipal council.

A letter relating to the sedition regulation written by Stevenson in February, 1893, forms part of the State records. An extract is quoted: To the editor of The Times, London, England.

Will you allow me to bring to the notice of your readers the sedition (Samoa) regulation, 1892, for the Western Pacific? My letters have been complained of, my statements called in question, and I was content to wait until facts and the publication of official papers should justify me. If any further scandal happen, I shall take the freedom to report it to your paper and endure my three months in Apia gaol with as much patience as I may. But I think these are new experiences for a British subject. The high commission has done good service in the past. It was created to deal with anomalous circumstances which exist no longer. I wonder whether this last instance of its power and discretion will be palatable to the government of England.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.
Samoa, February, 1893.

Action From Note

As a direct result of this communication to The Times, the high commissioner of the western Pacific was instructed by Parliament, in April, 1893, "to modify portions of the recent ordinance."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by William Thompson

King Mataafa of Samoa

nance directed against sedition in Samoa." This ordinance, it was affirmed, however, was "not aimed exclusively at Stevenson."

In its issue of May 18 of the same year, The Times denied that its correspondent had exaggerated the conditions in Samoa or criticized unadvisedly the administration of Cedercrantz and von Pilsach. Chance, The Times continued, "have King Malletoa a chief justice and an adviser who hastened to act with naive recklessness, to treat

a whole community as so many naughty boys and its grave affairs as lightly as a cricket match. Those who suspect that a master of historical romance and a humorist of rare ingenuity had, on a slender thread of fact, constructed a story of fantasy vying with the 'Treasure Island' should read the 'Further correspondence respecting the affairs of Samoa.' In official documents, some of them under the hand of Baron von Pilsach himself, he appears as absurd a personage as in the letters of Mr. Stevenson. Far from being the inventor of imaginary grievances and grotesque dignities, the latter is only the spokesman of a community, once amused, but long ago indignant, at the antics of official comedians. Mr. Stevenson has been only too completely justified in his reports of bureaucratic blindness, pompous inefficiency and financial disaster told in the official history of Samoa."

Mataafa, with his chieftains, opposed the existing government as inimical to the best interests of the native population, and deplored the monopoly of Samoa's treasures by foreign intruders. Though upholding the government in its choice of Malletoa as ruler, Stevenson's affections were solely for Mataafa, whose character won admiration from all who knew him intimately.

In the end, Cedercrantz and von Pilsach, exposed so valiantly by Stevenson, resigned from office. The seed of conspiracy and strife did not die with the exile of the rebel chiefs, petty wars being waged up to 1899; but the partition of Samoa between Germany and the United States was largely due to Stevenson's unofficial influence and vigorous protest against the usurping tendencies of the Germans. Had there been no Stevenson to expose their aim to become sole possessors of the islands, the United States would undoubtedly have been forced to relinquish its interests and the final infraction of the Monroe Doctrine would have been unrecorded.

That Stevenson should have had the strength and desire to enter so intimately into the contest for the peace of Samoa is but another commentary upon the rugged self-sacrificing character of this remarkable man. The



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by William Thompson

Tamasese, friend of Robert Louis Stevenson

islanders' affectionate appreciation of his friendship was tenderly expressed by an aged chief. Stevenson's good friend, Mataafa, was restored as supreme chief and president of the native parliament. The contentment of the Samoans under his rule endorsed Stevenson's faith in him. The sons of former warriors have forsaken the spear for the plow, and have been seen upon excellent roads, mounted upon American bicycles, going about the business of the cocoa and rubber plantations.

MCGILL RECEIVES
RARE COLLECTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—It is announced by the governors of McGill that the university has been the recipient of a long-planned benefaction in the presentation by Mr. David Ross McCord of Temple Grove, Montreal, of his remarkable collection of historical objects, works of art and other and other almost priceless relics illustrative of the history, art, and social life of Canada and the British Empire during a long period of time. Mr. McCord has devoted many years to the accumulation of the treasures which he has thus transferred to McGill University.

The objects are very numerous and the collection is estimated to be worth at least \$100,000, if a money value can be placed upon such valuable historical treasures. The McCord National Museum, as it is called, will be removed from Mr. McCord's residence and permanently housed in the Joseph Building on the McGill grounds. Already the art and historical experts of McGill are collaborating with Mr. McCord in the extensive work of examining, cataloging, and cataloging the collection, preparatory to its transfer.

Among items of especial interest, where all are interesting, may be mentioned a remarkable assemblage which Mr. McCord has himself created, of pictures illustrating the history of Canada at various epochs. It consists of water colors by Henry Barnett, a prominent Canadian artist. The pictures were made under Mr. McCord's direct supervision, and are accurate in every matter of detail. Mr. McCord is collaborating with Mr. McCord in the extensive work of examining, cataloging, and cataloging the collection, preparatory to its transfer.

In the museum are over 160 cuts illustrative of the North American Indians, and to these is added a unique collection of Indian silver and of wampum belts. As samples of the early past of Canada there are paintings by Du Loup, among them a portrait of Sir George Prevost, and other rare historical portraits.

MAINE'S OVERSEAS
TRADE OUTLOOK

Professor of Foreign Trade of
New York University Points
Out Advantages of State for
Development of Its Commerce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine.—Citizens of the State of Maine are seeing the "signs of the times" and feeling the impetus of progress as never before. Maine has its share to give in the onward march of civilization and those who see the vision and understand the vast and as yet undeveloped resources of Maine, are keenly alert to grasp every opportunity to steer the activities of the State into the proper avenues for increased development, not alone for its own benefit but to fit it for the place it must take in the affairs of the world in the natural course of events.

The march of events is forcing Maine into its rightful place and in this connection it is timely to quote a man whose opinions regarding the future of Maine along the lines of overseas trade must have given much encouragement to the commercial and industrial interests of the State. The address given at the semi-annual convention of the Maine State Board of Trade by W. E. Aughinbaugh, professor of foreign trade, New York University, centers upon the necessity of a state pier by which Maine may realize an outlet for its products and a right to its share of overseas commerce.

"In this connection," Professor Aughinbaugh said, "I might invite your attention to the fact that there was a time in our early history when, despite the lack of banking connections and in the face of faulty and uncertain transport facilities, the United States dominated many foreign markets. And during that period it was the State of Maine that built the largest percentage of the ships which sailed the seven seas and carried the American flag to foreign ports. It was the men of the State of Maine who manned these vessels and their cargoes were in a large part made up of the products of Maine."

Can Be Done Again

"What has been done can be done again. There is no reason why the State of Maine during the present century cannot regain the place it formerly held in overseas fields and there never was in the history of the world a more opportune moment than the present to accomplish this very purpose. I recall when last in India speaking with a Parsee merchant of Bombay. He pointed with pride to an enormous stone ice-house which he had built, and said to me, 'I built that ice-house to store ice that formerly came here from your State of Maine. And on every ship that came consigned to me with ice, I also had two layers of barrels of apples from the State of Maine. The ice insured the delivery in good condition of this luscious fruit. My fortune was built up on Maine ice. During Maine's heyday there never has been a good apple in India, since your ships stopped coming here.'"

"The Parsee merchant did not quit buying Maine apples and Maine ice, but you stopped selling him what he wanted. He would willingly open business connections with you again should you ask him. Merchants in other sections of the world feel as did this business man of the Far East and are equally desirous, and anxious in fact, to restore their dealings with you. The great future of the people of Maine is linked with its forests, its fields and its fisheries."

"There never was a time when wood of all kinds was in such great demand as it is today. It is estimated that it will take at least 10 years to supply France, Belgium, Italy, and Great Britain with the lumber of various kinds which they now so urgently need. Maine is nearer than any other state in the United States to these possible customers." Touching upon the great demand in South America for lumber from the United States for construction purposes, Professor Aughinbaugh continued, "In the face of these conditions it must be only too obvious that Maine is in by far the best position of any state in this Union to secure a large share of this lucrative trade and it seems logical to visualize Portland as the big eastern lumber port of the United States."

Fisheries Opportunities

Professor Aughinbaugh pointed out the great opportunities awaiting Maine in the line of fisheries, but it was upon the agricultural pursuits of Maine that he laid the greatest stress, stating that it was his opinion that the real promise of Maine's future lay in this field of industry. He said, "It may surprise you to know that practically all of Latin America is dependent on the outside world for its fruits and vegetables. Germany and Holland exported such commodities as potatoes, onions, carrots, cabbage, and beets; France, Spain, Portugal, and Italy, early onions, early fruits, berries, grapes, and melons. While from far-away Africa and New Zealand came apples and other delicious fruits. Climatic conditions and unfavorable soil prevent the proper development of some of the more favored fruits and vegetables in the lands of the Southern Cross. I know, for instance, that last year Cuba, an island of about 2,000,000 inhabitants, purchased \$2,000,000 worth of potatoes, most of which came from Maine, but practically all of which were shipped through the port of New York. Had they been exported through Portland, shipping charges and freight rates would have been less, a powerful argument in controlling a market wherein competition may arise."

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modity. As there are but few countries affording the average land for grazing herds, this industry must for some years remain in our hands. And Maine farmers can have their share of this opportunity. European countries will be unable to supply the world's demand for eggs. Cannot Maine come to the front in this line of trade as well?

West Indies Possibilities

In summing up the situation, Professor Aughinbaugh said: "In conclusion let me invite your attention to the great possibilities afforded by the markets of the West Indies and all of Latin America, with their approximately 100,000,000 people. These lands are in a measure nearer to us than any other nation. They are not manufacturing people and never will be. They demand the necessities of life—the things that Maine produces in such bountiful profusion. They are easy of access. Their credits are good. All they lack to develop a trade with us is a line of steamships. Portland has the opportunity of the ages to open these markets and to develop trade relations with those nations which in the end will not only benefit every man, woman, and child in the State of Maine, but help materially in bringing American goods into overseas markets in a practical and substantial manner."

NO NATIONAL GUARD NEEDED

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Marcus Holcomb, Governor of Connecticut, has informed the Department of the North-east, United States Army, that Connecticut does not need a national guard, as the state guard is more than ample to safeguard the interests of the State. The federal appropriation which would otherwise have gone to Connecticut will therefore be assigned to other states in New England, provided they recruit the number of men that Connecticut would have been expected to recruit.

SEAPLANES AT AUCTION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Sportsmen and business concerns interested in aviation will be given an opportunity soon to acquire seaplanes at low prices, when the Navy Department sells 265 at auction. The planes are in good condition, but must be sold because the navy has an oversupply.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

SUBJECTS

By the Illustrator and the Painter

Said the Illustrator, "I'm tired of illustrating. I'll give it a rest for a year. I'll paint. I have views about subjects."

He glanced toward the Painter as if to challenge him. The Painter, I may observe, has never produced a subject picture in his life. He begins with a color scheme and rhythmic figure forms; then he gets into a muddy, changes follow; when he has been working on a canvas for a month or so (always in the open air) it begins to assume a design, and in the end it is sufficiently concrete to be given a title; but in the initial stages his picture is as indefinite as a mist. He has no purpose in his mind, only some arrangement of color, some gesture of the model. He adds and erases; he changes the attitudes of his model, and after months of work, regretfully regarding the picture as finished, he sends it to an exhibition, where sometimes it sells. Those that do not sell he stacks in his studio; there they stand, scene after scene of diaphanous figures in sunlight, in graceful attitudes against a landscape or flower-bank background. Some are very attractive—mysterious figures doing nothing gracefully in a shimmering atmosphere of radiant color. He is modest about them, and he seems quite unable to distinguish between those that are good and those that are less good.

The Illustrator examined the pictures carefully. He was complimentary, of course; but a question that he addressed to the Painter was revealing: "Don't you ever want to be more definite?" he asked.

The Painter, who thinks slowly, replied after a pause. "No, I think not." "When a man," said the Illustrator, "has been making half a dozen drawings per week for stories and articles for three years, he begins to understand the difference between life and dream-land. I want to get into my painting the life-communicating quality that you find in Michelangelo and Hogarth, in Hals and Rubens. Don't smile, that's my aim, my forlorn hope. I want action, not repose; subject, not sensitiveness; I feel with Robert Louis Stevenson when he said that there is more latent life, more of the coiled spring in the sleeping dog, about a recumbent figure of Michelangelo's than about the most excited Greek statues. I don't mean to paint for myself—everybody's doing that. I want to interest the minds of the people, not to titillate their emotions. Do you know, I think that I divide artists into two classes—those who paint for themselves and those who paint for the world."

"It does happen," said the Painter, "that an artist or a writer best helps the world by being himself. People are more bored by sermons than by self-expression."

"That may be so," said the Illustrator, "G. F. Watts used to bore me with his sermons in paint, but when I was last in London I couldn't help feeling what a tremendous gift to the world are those pictures by him at the Tate Gallery. They seem so eternal, compared with the temporary expressions of art for art's sake. I take off my hat to 'For He Had Great Possessions.' 'Hope,' 'The Minotaur,' and 'Sic Transit.' He painted for the world. Raemaekers is a world artist, too. How trivial the work of other war illustrators seems compared to what he did. Do you remember his water color called 'The Adoration of the Magi'—the Kaiser, the Austrian Emperor, and the Sultan offering a crown of destruction to the Child? That was terrible, wonderful—the most awful lay sermon of the war. I begged Raemaekers to paint it, to convert it into a large oil picture. And I wish he would paint a companion picture, 'The Child Triumphant.' I'm keen now for sermons in paint. I'm all for art as propaganda."

"You've changed a good deal since you went to France," said the Painter.

"Yes, and more still since I returned home. I've seen things, I've seen everything, and 3000 miles away. Here, fires me to paint all manner of impossibilities; but each picture will say the same thing—the words, Never Again. Certain people in this country, who haven't the least conception of what war really is, are now talking glibly about the next war. That makes me see red, for I know what war is, and I want to shock people into such a knowledge of its horrors that every man, woman, and child will cry, 'Never Again.' I've got weeks of sketches, and yet I haven't begun one picture. The scheme is so vast, the pictures must be coordinated, they must shout their message. Yes, I'm a propagandist, and my message to the world is proclaiming the colossal folly and wickedness of war. The very word ought to be banished from the language. I should like every one of my pictures to carry the dire message of that epochal work by Franz Stuck which he called 'War.'"

"I'm glad that you've given up illustrating," said the Painter.

"Why?"

"Oh, merely because I think that it has become contemptible. An illustration should amplify the text, should tell us something about the characters and episodes that the author has not made plain. Most modern illustrations merely repeat what the author has said. When we are told in the text that John takes Jane's hand under the table, and Papa, noticing that something untoward has happened, looks there is nothing more to say. The episode is fully stated. Yet this is just the kind of thing that the illustrator selects. Moreover, the illustrations in the weekly press are so badly printed that they become an offense. I try not to look at them. The only kind of illustrations that interest me are those that illuminate the text, such as du Maurier's own drawings for 'Tribby' and Keene's illustrations to 'Alice in Wonderland.' If I were an art editor I would make all the illustrations full pages. There should be a relation between them and the text, but each page should be an independent decorative statement, something that the reader could look at with pleasure even if he does not read a word of the letter press. As for the comic illustrations that cram our newspapers, they appall me. I admire true caricature as much as anybody, but I resent, oh, how I resent the gross travesties of men and women that do duty in the comic pages of our newspapers. I can hardly believe that any draftsman can go on day by day repeating the monotony of their vulgarity. Alas, illustration is under a cloud! Editors, paper makers and printers conspire to make the fox thicker. It would take years to educate the public into even a glimmering of what the art of illustration should be. Yet the French can do it—there's Forain and Steinlen. But those are the last of the old guard. The future looks hopeless."

"Don't despair," said the Illustrator. "It's always darkest before dawn; but I'm glad that I'm free from the illustrating toll for a twelvemonth. But now that I am free I begin to long for service again, for sending in day dates and the paternal eye of the editor. Don't you fellows who paint your dreams miss the controlling and compelling force that the Italians had in the church, Velasquez in his king, Watts in humanity and Raemaekers in his righteous anger? You have nobody over you but your own whims. My controlling and compelling force in these war pictures I'm going to paint is the 'Never Again' idea. They're going to be blatant propaganda. Through this year of strenuous work I cast from me absolutely all traffic with beauty and art for art's sake. I'm going to be a fierce and relentless propagandist."

Just then the Painter's pretty sister, a charming apparition, entered the studio with an armful of those orange-red and white wild flowers called Butterflies and Queen's Lace. She arranged them in a posy, the nodding gleams of the orange-red and white, smiling above her head.

"Stay so for a minute, please," she shouted the Illustrator, and began to make an excited sketch.

The Painter smiled. "Propaganda," he murmured, "but the propaganda of beauty."

Watching, he smiled again. —Q. R.

BRITISH STATE AID IN PURCHASING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—The need of increased government help in the purchase of paintings is urged in the annual report of the National Arts Collections Fund, which points out that since the annual appropriation for this purpose was reduced in 1889 to £5000, it has never been increased. Confidence is expressed, however, that this duty of the State is coming to be recognized.

Attention is called to the fact that the Modern Foreign Gallery has yet to be properly filled and that another gallery, on the same site, is needed for the exhibition of water colors. Indeed, every gallery and museum has unfulfilled plans and long lists of desired acquisitions which only wait the purchasing power. "There are gaps to be filled, some of them vital to the reputations of the institutions. In other cases where England once stood almost supreme her position is now being challenged," the report declares.

The National Arts Fund contributed a number of pictures and other works of art to the Nation last year. These included, "Ariadne in Naxos," by G. F. Watts, formerly in the collection of the late Lord Davey, presented to the Red Cross sale by Mr. C. Morland Agnew and presented to the Guildhall Art Gallery by Sir Marcus Samuel; "Battersea Reach," by David Muirhead; "Deposition," by Charles Rickards; "Yorkshire Moorland," by P. Wilson Steer; "Stirling Castle," by D. Y. Cameron; and "A Belfry at Dinan," by D. S. MacColl, were also presented by Sir Marcus Samuel to the National Gallery, British Art, Millbank. "Robin," by Augustus John, was presented by Mr. R. C. Witt; "Arthur's Tomb," by D. G. Rossetti, or one of his pupils; a portrait of a woman said to be Princess Metternich, by H. G. E. Degas; and a tapestry panel, "Boys Among Vines," have been purchased by the National Art Collections Fund—the pictures being presented to the National Gallery, British Art, Millbank, and the tapestry to the Victoria and Albert Museum.

The last letter of Mary Queen of Scots, written on the eve of her execution, to her brother-in-law, Henry III of France, acquired from the Morrison collection by Mr. F. Leverton Harris and a body of subscribers, is to be presented to the Scottish nation and is placed temporarily on loan with the Royal Scottish Museum. Mr. Lemuel Cust has presented a wallet for letters embroidered with the arms of the first Duke of Newcastle to the Victoria and Albert Museum, and 40 wood engravings illustrating Old English masters to the British Museum. A color print by Utamaro, "The Bridge Over the Sumida," presented by Mr. Oscar Raphael, is to be placed in the British Museum. Two drawings, "St. Owen, Rouen" and "Study of Architecture at Rouen," by James Holland, have been presented by Mr. L. Hannen, and 11 drawings by J. S. Cotman have been presented by Sir Jeremiah Colman.



"Mouth of a Brook," by Seymour Haden

A first state of one of the rarest and best plates by the painter-graver

A PRINCE OF PAINTER-GRIVERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Prints are not the poetry of art, but they make a good part of its choice and measured prose. Because they do not sing to our time in outbursts of lyric ecstasy, but rather charm the hour of leisure with their beauty of precise line and logical statement of artistic truths, the leisurely summer holidays are the ideal season for looking at shows of engraving and etching. New York has several prime exhibitions of the sort—the rare old English sporting prints at Knoedler's and at Ehrlich's, the historic naval scenes and ships of bygone wars at Kennedy's, the Whistler and Zorn classics at Keppel's and at Hahlo's, the antiquarian iconophiles at the Grolier Club, and the varied procession of antique and modern graphics which Dr. Weitenkampf keeps moving at the public library. But the dominating event is the Metropolitan Museum Print Department's display of etchings and drawings by Seymour Haden, some 250 in number, from the Harris Brisbane Dick collection.

In this extraordinary collection, which the museum now owns in its entirety, Seymour Haden and D. Y. Cameron are probably represented as adequately as anywhere in the world; while the Whistler group, including etchings, lithographs, and woodcuts, is one of the best in the country, at least. Mr. Dick and his father, William B. Dick, gathered full and fine representations, also, of several others of the more important painter-etchers; but the Haden collection is the finest of all, containing many interesting trial and other special proofs, a number of water-color sketches, and several "states" not recorded in the monumental catalogue of H. Nazeby Harrington. "The Engraved Work of Sir Francis Seymour Haden."

The Best Haden

The great Haden plates are all here, and scores of the less familiar but always beautifully ordered ones. It is wonderful, what an atmosphere of quiet, intellectual elegance pervades a gallery hung exclusively with Haden prints. The same is also true of a collection of Whistlers, though the two are as unlike as two chords of music in different keys. But there is one point where they meet, and that is along the London Thames-side. Haden's "Whistler's House, Old Chelsea," or his stately "Greenwich," might be by Whistler—just as Haden might have done, for instance, the famous Whistlerian "Adam and Eve Tavern," and one or two other familiar bits of Chelsea shore. Then turn to the richly shaded splendors of the "Sunset in Ireland" and behold an etching such as only Seymour Haden could have done, and he did it only once. The scene is in the park of Viscount Hawarden, in Tipperary. This is Sir Seymour's favorite among his own plates, and he predicted that it was the one which would fetch the highest price in centuries to come. Some think the "Sheere Mill Pond" an even greater work, and Philip Gilbert Hamerton has written of it: "With the single exception of one plate by Claude, this is the finest etching of a landscape subject that has ever been executed in the world."

The Dick Collection

The elder Mr. Dick was an ardent collector as early as 1882, in which year Haden visited the United States, lecturing in New York, Boston, and Chicago, on the high place of original etching among the fine arts. When Haden's own collection was sold, a few years ago, Harris B. Dick purchased many of the choice items, especially the long series of touched proofs and counter-proofs now bequeathed to the Metropolitan Museum. Nearly all of Haden's plates are original landscape subjects, done out in the open, and most of them are in pure etching. In some cases he enriched the effect with added touches of dry point, and among his mezzotints some are done over an outline or skeleton of etched lines—a method similar to that employed by Turner in his "Liber Studiorum." Haden's "Harlech Castle," in the present exhibition, is a notable example of this. Near by is "An Early Riser"—a Highland stag emerging from the mist—which is pure mezzotint.

The early wash drawings and pencil sketches are extremely interesting, as showing the beginnings of the superb technician which Haden eventually became. When a medical student in Paris, he studied art, not so much for its own sake as to cultivate his powers of observation. "What he dissected he drew, what he drew he modeled," Harrington tells us. "He got in the habit of using drawing as a sort of shorthand, and so, when in 1844 he traveled in Italy, his diaries were filled with sketches rather than with verbal descriptions."

It was not until 1858, when his young brother-in-law, J. M. Whistler (Mrs. Haden was Whistler's half-sister), returned from Paris with his etched plates and his enthusiastic talk of the French studios, that Haden took up etching seriously, with the results that have made art history. The years 1858-62, when J. F. Millet, Meryon, Whistler, and Haden were

THE ACT OF VISION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The man who strolls around came before him, palette athwart, was intent in completion of the semblance of a short stretch of quiet water under the edge of a reedy bank. Into the reflection of the shadowy overhang of the bank and the sunny green of the reeds a slight wind ruffled broke splashes of overhead blue. On the strength of acquaintance the stroller did as most people who observe an artist do anyway. He stopped and looked. He observed that the painter was working with a precision and definition of detail utterly absent from his exhibited work. Thinking his friend might be developing a new mode, waiting the painter's concluding, he queried:

"Picture-making?"

"No, I'm studying."

"What's the difference?" asked the man who strolls around.

"In the last case," responded the painter, "I'm acquiring knowledge. In the first I'm using the knowledge so acquired to create."

"Then your work is not always from nature?"

"As that phrase is commonly understood, no."

"Yet," persisted the stroller, "I've had a painter tell me as a special point, showing me some of his pictures, that they were 'every one of them painted direct from nature!'"

The painter looked thoughtful as he twisted the rag he had just wiped them on around the heads of half a dozen brushes. He spoke slowly.

"He was in all likelihood a very simple-minded chap, but possibly with a great power of record. With that alone he could have produced great pictures, given one other thing."

"What would that be?"

"The ability to see and paint with such utter simplicity as to make one see, not a given place painted with photographic fidelity, but an act of vision. Failing that, he would have been merely one more of the hundreds of good topographers in color who have gone their way and left us their works as exemplars of what a painter should not do."

The man who strolls around experienced a slight shock. He felt on the edge of discovery. Up to now he had believed that the chief merit of a painter's work, spite of a lot of things he had seen and knew were not "like" but yet with a slight uneasiness of conscience he felt he liked, was in its "likeness" to things. Still he didn't want to seem altogether innocent. He asked another question:

"Is it such a sinful thing, then, to make a faithful representation of a thing for the representation's sake?"

"No. Rather not. Before photography representation as such was the only possible way of obtaining visual record of anything. But there is a difference almost unbridgeable between let us say a painting of an interior by Vermeer of Delft, Rembrandt, or van Eyck, detailed, utterly finished, a record of incident and accident, of mass, form, texture, surface color, and light, and a photographically faithful rendering by merely a pictorial copyist."

"Those great Dutchmen, then, to name some Englishmen and Americans who come near doing the same thing, could, would, and did realize to the patterning of a lace collar. They painted the accidental lights on a piece of furniture in the shadow under a window, the reflected lights on a chandelier overhead, to say nothing of other details, all in one picture. Yet they would all come together as a coherent whole. One saw, not an inventory of objects in paint, but, as I have said, an act of vision."

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in the end will merely have made a copy, a catalogue of them in paint."

"How about landscape?" queried the stroller. "At least the irregularity and unorderedness of landscape would remove the tendency to inventory."

"No. The same thing is true of landscape. Given two men with the same power of drawing, the same sight, physically considered, both painting the same bit of country. Both draw the ultimate twig and leaf and the last chimney pot of the village over the hill. One of them will produce a picture the result of an act of vision, and the other a faithful topographic record in color. So, you see, painting from nature is not in itself an artistically reprehensible thing, nor is it a recommendation of a picture that it is painted 'direct from nature!'"

The Barbizon School

"Here, hold on a bit," interrupted the stroller: "What about the Barbizon school and the impressionists after them—those boys who took their easels into the open and, as I understand, knocked all the old studio traditions, brown tree and all the rest of it, galley west?"

"Just what they did do," agreed the painter. "Looking at the living tree instead of a tradition, at the living mountain and the light-filled sky instead of a way of painting them, they brought the spirit of the outdoors into their work, each according to his individual strength of thought and vision, irrespective of whether the picture was conceived and finished in the open or an act of inner sight, plus memory, not of traditions and recipes, but of the facts of the open earth and the sky seen at first hand."

The man who strolls around still was not satisfied. "Inner sight plus memory?" he repeated.

"Yes. Some of the greatest landscape painters paint purely from memory. Others from no memory of any given place or thing at all, but drawing on a memory filled with detailed knowledge of observed and studied facts of form, color, and atmospheric effect by the thousand, deliberately invent, and very greatly, too, sometimes expressing an idea not always expressed in the title of the work, but to be seen nevertheless by the seeing eye and grasped by the receptive mind."

"Not to mention Turner, one, at least, I know of in this time, his work valued by connoisseurs, sat and painted the most mysteriously dignified themes, under all sorts of lights and skies, in his own back yard. And they were every one of them an 'act of vision' equally with the work of the greatest Pre-Raphaelite, realizing every detail of leaf and petal from the living plant or flowering apple-tree, or of the great Dutchmen or anybody else who to the fact of representation has added the intangible but visible mental quality that makes the picture."

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THE HOME FORUM

Efficiency

We have a cabinet-maker in our town who learned his trade in Italy, and loves more than the sight of some rare Chipendale. To reproduce a piece himself, with here and there some little chance that more refined. Of scroll or pattern of his own design. You cannot hurry him; he works by hand. And like an artist broods his plan, to see it come well. And escape with happy haste when all is done. To put a job aside for weeks, perhaps. When something else of more appeal turns up. Which is not good for business, of course. I often work beside him in his shop. Using his tools and his advice, and while I make some clumsy chair or mirror frame. He brings a lovely highboy into life. And vents his scorn on furniture that comes from "Meecheegan," turned out upon machines. Or tells me how in Italy, at home, "You want a thing, you tell the cabinet man. He make you what you want, it is all yours. And in his shop seventy-five, maybe. Maybe a hundred boy all work and learn." Alas! he has but one to learn from him. The rest are turning lathes in "Meecheegan." Unthinking cogs in that machine which is our new industrial efficiency.

The other day, besides myself and Joe. The lad, a third had come to tinker there. So four of us were busy at our work. The pungent shavings curled up through my plane. Joe's saw was singing in a tight-grained board. A hammer rang, a chisel bit the wood. And Tony suddenly looked up and laughed. "Some busy, eh?" he cried. "I like it so! I like it when the shave they pile up fast. In my home, Italy, we work like that. Seventy-five, maybe, all make something. The legs an' arms an' seat an' back!" His chisel bit the wood again, and he, with smiling face and eyes that saw far off. Began to sing, "Donna e mobile."

Conquerors

Minds are not conquered by arms, but by love and generosity.—Spinoza.

Strength

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ALMOST in despair as he tried to weigh his seeming calamity, Job thought aloud: "What is my strength, that I should hope? and what is mine end that I should prolong my life? Is my strength the strength of stones? or is my flesh of brass?" When a man says or thinks that he feels weak, he rarely stops to reason out what he means; he rarely considers just what even the strength of stones consists of. One instant he believes that he is strong and the next that he is weak, without any apparent change in the so-called physical structure of his body. If strength be something to seek after vainly, if it be an irresistible something that can do evil as well as good, then one should indeed fear it, for that there may be an excess or a lack of it, or that it may be misused.

What, after all, is strength? What, for instance, is the strength of a chair or a rock? The physicist would maintain that it is partly cohesion, firmness, the sticking together of atoms or elements. Christian Science agrees, of course, that cohesion or sticking together is strength, but shows that, as Mrs. Eddy states on page 124 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "Adhesion, cohesion, and attraction are properties of Mind." Mind or Life and its expression, man, forever stick together, are inseparable. More than that, neither Mind nor its necessary manifestation could possibly break asunder and disintegrate into incoherent fragments. With all its activity, true Life is indissoluble. Mind's indestructibility is its soundness.

The actual feeling of strength, then, is the consciousness of spiritual endurance. On page 199 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy says: "Atomic action is Mind, not matter. It is neither the energy of matter, the result of organization, nor the outcome of life infused into matter; it is infinite Spirit, Truth, Life, defiant of error or matter." So even one who holds that the strength of a stone or a piece of brass lies in the atomic action going on must sooner or later admit that this very action is but a concept in some sort of a mind, in mortal mind, which tries to imitate the true Mind with its spiritually substantial energy. The most that can be said for a belief in matter is that it appears in an altogether supposititious mortal mind, whereas really, right in the only Mind there is, the present divine consciousness, is all the while nothing but the spiritual idea, perfectly realized.

Another thought of strength is what is termed resistance. This is a word especially popular nowadays in medical circles. Fortunately firmness in the understanding that divine intelligence expressed is the only reality is what actually and thoroughly resists any supposition of destructiveness. Never material but always the force of Mind, this true resistance does not depend on any ratio of red corpuscles to white corpuscles in the blood. Rather does it emanate as idea from the essence of Life itself. It can be neither diminished nor increased (and certainly not by artificial means), for God is ever pouring forth the fullness of good. Infinite Life or God is always sure, always stands through no matter what phantasms of mortal nothingness. The very allness of God and His idea means impregnable resistance to any illusion of an opposite.

Since God's all-activity is infinite, it could not possibly wear out nor run down. It goes on with endless variety and is forever exactly adapted to the need and purpose of its source. Adhering absolutely to Principle, it never fails. To say that Principle could be strained is unthinkable. God's inexhaustible strength takes the place of any sense of strain. Certainly the one divine consciousness which is Principle is robust, full of spiritual animation, cogent, and potent—in fact, omnipotent. Than the expression of omnipotence, what more could one possibly wish? And the real man in God's image is indeed here and now the complete manifestation of omnipotence, fully qualified to use the whole-ness of Mind.

Thus we see what Job had to see, that the spiritual strength of man is far greater than any supposed strength of matter, that the divine Life, being infinite, is not humanly prolonged, eternally unfolds with ceaseless power, and that the force of God is ever good including no element of evil. In this knowledge there is no room for dread. God is the great user of strength, and the divine Mind neither uses it up, misuses it, nor falls to have enough to use. As Mrs. Eddy reiterates on page 162 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," "Strength is in man, not in muscles; unity and power are not in atom or in dust." The fact that the true man is immaterial is a guarantee of the permanence of his spiritual vigor, for the frailty of the belief in matter could not achieve immortality. It is the unity and inseparability of God and idea that constitutes eternal vigor.

As long as man has God, Life, Mind, divine intelligence, he has true strength. This, of course, is forever, without beginning or ending. Never for an instant could he cease in his resting on the rock of the divine consciousness. Never could he lose a particle of the spiritual cohesion of this Mind and its activity. Never could he offer less than complete resistance to the supposition of destruction. To say that he could lose strength would be

to say that he could lose God, for God is indeed the whole strength of the true spiritual man, and this is the only real man there is, the man about whom we are reasoning. This metaphysical strength is not something to be sought after in the future; it is at hand now. It continues forever, regardless of the strange beliefs of matter. Every human sense of weakness vanishes in the presence of absolute Truth, which is for all mankind to demonstrate.

Robespierre

"Of all the men of the Revolution, Robespierre has suffered most from the audacious idolatry of some writers, and the sullen impatience of others. M. Louis Blanc and M. Ernest Hamel talk of him as an angel or a prophet, and the Ninth Thermidor is a red day indeed in their martyrology. Michelet and M. D'Hericault treat him as a mixture of Cagliostro and Caligula, both a charlatan and a miscreant," John Morley writes.

In the old Flemish town of Arras, known in the diplomatic history of the fifteenth century by a couple of important treaties, and famous in the industrial history of the Middle Ages for its preeminence in the manufacture of the most splendid kind of tapestry hangings, Maximilian Robespierre was born in May, 1758. His father was a lawyer, and though the surname of the family had the prefix of nobility, they belonged to the middle class. When this decorative prefix became dangerous, Maximilian de Robespierre dropped it. His great rival, Danton, was less prudent or less fortunate, and one of the charges made against him was that he had styled himself Monsieur D'Anton. Maximilian was sent to the school of the town, whence he proceeded with a scholarship to the college of Louis-le-Grand in Paris. He was an apt and studious pupil, but austere.

In 1781 Robespierre returned to Arras, and amid the welcome of his relatives and the good hopes of friends, began the practice of an advocate. For eighty years he led an active and seemly life. Though cold in temperament, extremely reserved in manners, and fond of industrious seclusion, Robespierre did not disdain the social diversions of the town. He was a member of a reunion of Rosati, who sang madrigals and admired one another's bad verses. More laudable efforts of ambition were prize essays, in which Robespierre has the merit of taking the right side in important questions.

"Robespierre's compositions at this time do not rise above the ordinary level of declaring mediocrity, but they promised a manhood of benignity and enlightenment. To compose prize essays on political reforms was better than to ignore or to oppose political reform. But the course of events afterward owed their least desirable bias to the fact that such compositions were the nearest approach to political training that so many of the revolutionary leaders underwent. One is inclined to apply to practical politics Arthur Young's sensible remark about the endeavor of the French to improve the quality of their wool: 'A cultivator at the head of a sheep farm of three thousand or four thousand acres, would in a few years do more for their wools than all the academicians and philosophers will effect in ten centuries.'

"Everybody knows Mirabeau's saying about Robespierre: 'That man will go far; he believes every word that he says!' This is much, but it is only half. It is not only that the man of power believes what he says; what he believes must fit in with the facts and with the demands of the time. Now Robespierre's firmness of conviction happened at this stage to be rightly matched by his clearness of sight."

"That great man who was watching French affairs with such consuming eagerness from distant Beaconsfield in our English Buckinghamshire, instantly divined that the procession from Versailles to the Tuileries marked the fall of the monarchy. 'A revolution in sentiment, manners, and moral opinions, the most important of all revolutions in a word,' was in Burke's judgment to be dated from the sixth of October, 1789. 'The people of Paris had themselves become in a day the masters of France.'"

"This immense change led gradually to a decisive alteration in the position of Robespierre. He found the situation of affairs at last falling into perfect harmony with his doctrine. Rousseau had taught him that the people ought to be sovereign, and now the people were being recognized as sovereign de facto no less than de jure. If all men are equal, he cried, then all men ought to have votes; if he who only pays the amount of one day's work, has fewer rights than another who pays the amount of three days, why should not the man who pays ten days have more rights than the other who only pays the earnings of three days? This kind of reasoning had little weight with the Chamber, but it made the reasoner very popular with the throng in the galleries. Even within the assembly, influence gradually came to the man who had a parcel of immutable axioms and postulates, and who was ready with a deduction and a phrase for each case as it arose. He began to stand out like a needle of sharp rock, amid the fitting shadows of uncertain purpose and the vapory drift of wandering aims."

"Robespierre had no social conception, and he had nothing which can be described as a policy. He was the prophet of a sect, and had at this period none of the aims of the chief of a political party. What he had was democratic doctrine and an interdictive logic. And Robespierre's interdictive logic was the nearest approach to calm force and coherent character that the first three years of the Revolution brought into prominence."



At Fort de France, Martinique

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Tucked Well Back From the Sea

In "Alone in the Caribbean; Being the Yarn of a Cruise in the Lesser Antilles in the sailing canoe, Yakaboo," Frederick A. Fenger tells of the approach to Fort de France:

"The squall was a mixture of wind and pitiful rain and I thought of the Yakaboo as akin to the chimney sweep's donkey in 'Water Babies.' For an hour it blew hard and then let up as quickly as it had come, the sea subsiding as if by magic. I found that we were well off shore nearly due west of Cape Solomon, four miles from where the squall had picked me up. Shaping our course past the cape we soon ran into the picturesque bay of Fort de France."

"Tucked well back from the sea, on the northern shore of the bay, lay the capital of the island. The afternoon was in its decline and the level rays of the sun striking into the low rain clouds that hung over the land threw a golden light on the town and hills, making it a yellow-skied picture by an old Dutch master. The effect of days gone by was heightened by the presence of a large square-rigger that lay in the anchorage with her sails brailled up to dry after the rain. No steamer was there to mar the illusion—the picture was not modern."

"As I rowed closer to the town I turned from time to time to see what changes were going on behind my back. On a bluff close aboard were the pretty homes of a villa quarter, and over one the color of France proclaimed the Governor's house. Beyond was a row of warehouses fronting the sea, and beyond these, as though behind a bulwark rose the cathedral steeple. At the far end of the row of warehouses a long landing jetty ran out at right angles to the water front. Still farther to the eastward Fort St. Louis lay out into the harbor."

In the Colonel's Hardware Store

"About two years after the close of the war, the colonel and Peter were to be found in the city, ready to turn over a new leaf in the volume of their lives," James Lane Allen writes in "Two Gentlemen of Kentucky."

"The colonel had no business habits, no political ambition, no wish to grow richer. . . . For some time he wandered through the streets like one lost, yearning for the fields and woods, for his cattle, for familiar faces. He haunted Cheapside and the courthouse square, where the farmers assembled when they came to town; and if his eye lighted on one, he would buttonhole him on the street corner and lead him into a grocery and sit down for a quiet chat."

"In the course of time he could but observe that human life in the town was reshaping itself, slowly and painfully, but with resolute energy. The colossal structure of slavery had fallen, scattering its ruins far and wide over the State; but out of the very debris was being taken the material for the deeper foundations of the new social edifice. Men and women as old as he were beginning life over and trying to fit themselves for it by changing the whole attitude and habit of their minds—by taking on new heart. But when a great building falls, there is always some rubbish, and the colonel and others like him were a part of this. Henceforth they possessed only an antiquarian sort of interest, like the stamped bricks of Nebuchadnezzar. "Nevertheless he made a show of doing something, and in a year or two opened on Cheapside a store for the sale of hardware and agricultural implements. He knew more about the latter than anything else; and, fur-

thermore, he secretly felt that a business of this kind would enable him to establish in town a kind of headquarters for the farmers. His account books were kept on a system of twelve months' credit; and he mentally resolved that if one of his customers couldn't pay them, he should have another year's time."

"Business began slowly. The farmers dropped in and found a good lounging place. On county-court days, which were great market days for the sale of sheep, horses, mules, and cattle in front of the colonel's door, they swarmed in from the hot sun and sat around on the counter and the plows and machines till the entrance was blocked to customers. When a customer did come in, the colonel was probably talking to some old acquaintance, would tell him to just look around and pick out what he wanted and the price would be all right. If one of those acquaintances asked for a pound of nails, the colonel would scoop up some ten pounds and say, 'I reckon that's about a pound, Tom.' He had never seen a pound of nails in his life; and if one had been weighed on his scales, he would have said the scales were wrong. He had no great idea of commercial dispatch. One morning a lady came in for some carpet tacks, an article that he had overlooked. But he at once sent an order for enough to have tacked a carpet pretty well over all Kentucky; and when they came, two weeks later, he told Peter to take her up a double handful with his compliments. He had said in, however, an ample and especially fine assortment of pocket-knives, for that instrument had always been to him one of gracious and very winning qualities. Then when a friend dropped in he would say, 'General, don't you want a new pocket-knife?' and taking one, would open all the blades and commend the metal and the handle. The 'general' would inquire the price, and the colonel, having shut the blades, would hand it to him saying in a careless, fond way, 'I reckon I won't charge you anything for that.' His mind could not come down to barter, and he gave away the whole case of knives."

"These were the pleasantest aspects of his business life, which did not lack as well its tedious and its crosses. Thus there were dark, stormy days when no one he cared to see came in. . . . He would stand in the door and look across at the old courthouse, where he had seen many a slave sold and had listened to the great Kentucky orators. Once, while he was deep in conversation, a brisk young farmer drove up to the door in a sulky and called in pretty sharply that he wanted him to go out and set up a machine. The colonel was just then busy with certain scenes of great power in his own past life, and had swelled to the old heroic proportions; wherefore, burning over the indignity, he seized an ax handle and started out in a manner that led the young man to drive quickly away."

"But what hurt him most was the task of the newer farming and the abuse of the old which he was forced to bear; and he generally refused to handle the improved implements and mechanical devices by which labor and waste were to be saved."

Apple-Land

Apples along the highway strewn, And morning opening all her doors; The cawing rook, the distant train, The valley with its misty floors. Along the highway all the day The wagons filled with apples go, And golden pumpkins and ripe corn, And all the ruddy overflow.

From Autumn's apron, as she goes About her orchards and her fields, And gathers into stack and barn The treasure that the Summer yields. —R. Le Gallienne.

Making Use of Advantages

You will find that every great master has used what was excellent in his predecessors, and this fact has made him great. Men like Raphael do not grow spontaneously. They had their root in the great works of antiquity. Had they not made use of the advantages open to them, there would be little to say about them.—Goethe.

At a Seaside Resort

Long beams are drawn from the bosom of the dawn. The gray of the quiet sea quickens into rose, and soon the glittering serpentine streaks of color quiver into blaze; the brown sands glow and the little waves run inward, showing milky curves under the gay light; the shoring boats come home, and their sails—those coarse tan-colored sails—are like flowers that wake to feast on the sun. Happy holiday makers who are wise enough to watch the fishers come in! The booted thickly clad fellows plunge into the shallow water; and then the barefooted women come down and the harvest of the night is carried up the cliffs before the most of the holiday folk have awakened. The proud day broadens to its height, and the sands are blackened by the growing crowd; for the beach near a fashionable watering-place is like a section cut from a turbulent city street, save that the folks on the sand think of aught but business. I have never been able to sympathize with those who can perceive only vulgarly in a seaside crowd. To me, the concentrated enjoyment, the ways of the children who are set free from the trammels of town life, are all like so much poetry. Only to watch the languid pose of some steady toiler from the city is enough to give disconcerted people a goodly lesson. The man has been ground in the mill for a year; his modest way of living has left him no time for mere enjoyment, and his notions of pleasure are crude. Watch him as he remains passively in an ecstasy of rest. He likes the sensation of being in company; he has a dim sense of the beauty of the vast sky with its shining snow-bosomed clouds, and he lets the light breeze blow over him. I like to look on that good citizen and contrast the dull round of his wayfarings on many streets with the ease and satisfaction of his attitude on the sands. Then the night comes. The dancers are busy, the commonplace music is refined by the distance, and the murmur of the sea gathers power over all other sounds, until the noon of night arrives and the last merry voices are heard no more.—James Runciman.

Shakespeare

Shakespeare may possibly have feared like Petrarch, who expected his posthumous fame to rest on his Latin poems, and therefore attached less importance to his sonnets, whereas posterity has forgotten the former, and remembers and admires only the sonnets. It is equally possible that Shakespeare preferred his epic and lyric poems to his dramatic works, inasmuch as the former appealed to the educated, whereas in his dramas he had to consult the taste of a public consisting, in part, at least, of the uneducated. The passage in "Hamlet" where a most bombastic tirade from a tragedy is quoted as a perfect model of its kind, seems to point in the direction indicated. Did he perhaps think, like Lope de Vega, that it was wise to disregard dramatic rules in order to please the spectators, and was he dissatisfied with having created original masterpieces, instead of pale copies of the tragedies of Seneca?

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1919

EDITORIALS

The Russian Mystery

THE more closely any level-headed human being studies the Russian question, the more utterly baffling it becomes. The out-and-out Bolshevik is just as mentally lopsided as the unreasoning reactionary. To him the Bolshevik state represents the highest attainment of human government, and in adopting this mental attitude he has assured himself of the support of the intellectuals. Nor is there anything particularly surprising in this. The intellectual has always been the victim of certain morbid mental secretions, and the relation of the emotions to art is, by this time, a thing it is scarcely necessary to dwell upon. Therefore that the intellectuals should be found ready to palliate, to condone, or even to deny, with reckless asseveration, the bloodguiltiness of bolshevism is evidence of it rather than anything else.

On the other hand, the striking of the balance by reaction is altogether overdone. The labeling of everybody who thinks any reform necessary a Bolshevik is unutterably silly, and has no other effect upon thinking people than that produced by the boy who shouted, Wolf! Wolf! until nobody believed him. Then one day the wolf really did come. Now it is utterly impossible to set aside all the stories of Bolshevik terrorism as the ultra sympathizer with bolshevism so cheerfully and uncritically does. No one, for instance, has yet dared to call Colonel Ward, sometime laborer on Sudan railway embankments, British "Tommy" and member of Parliament, founder of the "Navvies' Union and soldier of Armageddon, what the radical papers in England were once fond of describing as "a bloated pluralist," yet Colonel Ward has told the story, with almost too meticulous exactness, of the digging out of the mineshafts in which the Romanoffs were done to death. Distinctly, they order these matters better in France, and even in England, than they do in Russia. The regicides of the great Rebellion and the Revolution sent their kings to the scaffold in the light of day; they did not murder them in the dark, and then try to cover the traces of their acts.

The mental difference typified by the Siberian mine-shaft as opposed to the block in Whitehall or the little window in the Place de la Revolution, is obvious surely to the most superficial of news readers. Besides, too many men and women have come out of Russia, who saw the streets of Petrograd and Moscow in the earlier days of "the great experiment," to make the camouflaging of Lenin and Trotsky into Brutuses or Cromwells the least effective. Let history be content to extenuate nothing, but also let it be careful not to add anything in malice, and when it does not know let it remain silent. That in the earlier days of the struggle was the attitude of Mr. Lloyd George and of Mr. Wilson, and it presumably still is. Both were strongly opposed to intervention in Russia, on the very ground that they did not know what was happening in Russia. It was no desire to intervene, but the necessity of forcibly frustrating the attempts of Germany economically to exploit Russia for the continuance of the war that brought about the expeditions to Archangel and Vladivostok. Whether those expeditions were wisely conceived or executed in anything approaching sufficient force to be really effective is entirely another thing. The effort seems, however, to have been to checkmate Germany without unduly antagonizing Russia.

To have helped Russia in the way Mr. Wilson originally proposed would, after Russia passed into the control of Lenin and Trotsky, have been impossible. The assistance would have been promptly turned against those who supplied it. Lenin would have taken rolling stock and plows from Washington just as he took gold from Berlin, with the intent of making the Bolshevik Government in Russia the motive force of Bolshevik revolutions in Germany and the United States. Up to a point he was actually successful in Germany, but that was because social and economic conditions played into his hands in a way they never did in the United States. And yet, in spite of all this, it is well nigh impossible to discover what is even now happening in Russia. The news is still months behind the clock. Mrs. Tobin has lately given to the world a detailed and careful picture of Siberia from the Soviet point of view, but Mrs. Tobin herself lost touch with Russia too long ago to speak with authority today.

So far as the best information obtainable goes, Koltchak has shot his bolt for the present, and Lenin is apparently dominant in the Uvals. Mr. Bonar Law practically admitted this a week or so ago in the House of Commons. And now Mr. Winston Churchill tells that House that the Allies are steadily evacuating the Archangel and Murmansk sectors, and that by winter none of their troops will be left there. Still, the Finns, though always going to, do not occupy Petrograd, neither, though it is always going to, is the victorious advance of Denikin driven home. What, then, in such circumstance, and within sound of the babel of discordant testimony from the papers, is the man in the street to believe? If secretaries of state and ambassadors cannot answer the riddle, where is Oedipus to be found?

Yet the riddle is scarcely worthy of the Sphinx. The pontificate of Lenin is simply the result of the more acute predisposition in Russia to those conditions which are exciting unrest over the whole world today. Diplomacy, after the manner of diplomacy, has, from time to time, made furtive snatches at the Bolshevik nettle, but all the time with uneasy glances at the ballot boxes in Europe or America. Mr. Clemenceau is probably the only responsible statesman who, if he could have had his way, would have crushed the nettle under foot, or seized it and torn it out of the ground. What would have followed the heroic remedy is a matter of opinion; what has followed the policy of hesitancy may perhaps best be ex-

pressed in the word of an old street song of the Victorian era:—

"First she would, and then she wouldn't,
When she would, she found she couldn't."

That is the refrain of the unstable from Reuben, the son of Jacob, to the lock-mender, who was son of St. Louis.

The moral is as simple as that of a book for the young. It is that the whole unrest of the world is one and indivisible. The mistake politicians are making is the usual selfish one of endeavoring to divide the world into watertight compartments called countries. But mind laughs at frontiers, and crosses oceans with a hop, skip, and a jump. The politician of the future will be compelled, whether he likes it or not, to think in hemispheres.

Expediency and Middle Class Union

SOME idea of the relative economic standing of the so-called middle class with respect to what is known as Labor is to be gathered, apparently, from a little statement made at Harvard University in conjunction with the university campaign for an endowment fund ample enough to allow increased salaries to professors. "A motorman," says the statement alluded to, "gets 60 cents an hour, a professor 18. Which is worth more, minding the train or training the mind?" That Labor is relatively in considerably better status than the middle class workers, the salaried folk, is so obvious of late that to state it is trite. To say the worst, however, Labor is not only aware of its relative advantage, but in many cases is already indicating its indifference to the middle class situation. In recent trolley strikes in Boston and Providence, and now in this one in Chicago, the attitude of the strikers, who are the Labor factor, has been hostile rather than friendly toward the public, who are in effect the middle class element. In Boston the strike of the car men played curiously into the hands of the management, as representing Capital, to the extent that it temporarily nullified the strike of the public against the company which had taken the form of a widespread refusal to ride as a protest against high fares.

Now, with this indifference or hostility on the part of Labor bearing unfavorably upon the middle class on the one side, and the burden of capitalistic exactions such as those expressed through food control and high prices on the other, the logic of the situation would point to relief for the middle class through some sort of organization, like a union, or league, championing the interest of the middle class against the other classes. Such a program would merely take a leaf from the successful book of Labor and Capital, and such a program has already been definitely advocated when conditions have here and there become extreme. In Vancouver, for example, it was proposed to make the Citizens Union the nucleus for general middle class organization. Yet the middle class union does not emerge. Teachers organize, and finding themselves not powerful enough merely as teachers, they attach themselves to Labor. So do the newspaper writers! So, under protest, do the artists of the Actors Equity Association. That is to say, the organizations that are most directly representative of the middle class, the salaried workers, in practice do not now appear to be evolving a middle class union at all, but rather tending to merge with a class that is in many respects showing interests divergent from their own, that is to say, with organized Labor.

Obviously, it is expediency that is forcing this sort of thing. The question of general interest in regard to it is whether, if middle class workers adopt the methods of Labor to secure fair pay and fair working conditions, they will not tend to stifle the very qualities of the middle class worker that differentiate him from the Labor class. The essence of the typical middle class worker is individualism; the essence of the typical Labor class worker is uniformity. If there is, to any marked degree, a merging of the workers of the two classes, one result is likely to be a more general and more powerful stand against oppressive forms of activity by Capital. Another result can hardly fail to be the development of a higher average of individualism in the merged classes opposed to Capital. In other words, if the middle class, seeking relief through some form or organization, is driven, by pressure of expediency, to ally itself with Labor, it will carry into the Labor organizations, unless Labor objects, an increasing body of the mental workers. The so-called intellectuals will exercise an increasing influence with the so-called manual workers, and may be expected to play an increasing part in the formulation of Labor programs and demands. It is a question whether they can enter thus far, however, without compelling inevitably a reform of Labor unionism that shall allow much greater recognition and latitude to special proficiency and ability than Labor unions have ever yet made practically possible. Perhaps it is in this fashion that the Labor unions are to work away from their present so often deplored tendency to "level down" both quality of work and proficiency of worker.

It is too soon to say definitely what these tendencies will lead to. At the moment, with economic conditions serving as a vigorous stimulant to class action on all sides, there is an important interest in discovering whether Labor is to continue to welcome affiliation with organizations that are typical of the middle class and the intellectuals, uniting with them in opposing the extremes of capitalism, or is to unite with capitalism in continued and more extreme oppression of the middle class. The action of organized teachers, actors, and newspaper writers would point to the former eventuality, but the attitude of the street-car employees would indicate the latter.

A Step in the Right Direction

THERE are certain things, readily enough thought of by any patriotic and democratic citizen, which the United States Congress ought to do and do soon. Perhaps not the first of these, but certainly one of them, is to make adequate legal provision for the deportation of all aliens who, for good and sufficient moral and political reasons, ought not to remain in the country. The Attorney-General of the United States, A. Mitchell Palmer, whose

experience as alien property custodian during the war must have given him an insight into this question that will add not a little to his qualifications for his present duties, several weeks ago made known the important need of further legislation in this direction before the signing of the peace treaty.

At length, it is encouraging to note, the national House of Representatives has taken favorable action upon a bill enabling the government to deport certain undesirable aliens, and to deny readmission to those once deported. The measure, which is that introduced several weeks ago by Albert J. Johnson, Republican Representative from the State of Washington, and on which hearings have been given by the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, contains some provisions which, if retained, would seem to afford much-needed help in eliminating a dangerous element of the population. Passing over aliens for whose expulsion from the country provision is made by existing laws, the present bill aims at the deportation of all aliens now interned under an existing section of the revised statutes and certain proclamations issued by the President in 1917 and 1918 in pursuance thereof; and all aliens who, since Aug. 1, 1914, have been convicted of conspiracy to violate laws punishing interference with foreign relations, and the neutrality and the foreign commerce of the United States; prohibiting the manufacture, distribution, and storage of explosives; punishing the willful destruction of war material or war premises; punishing persons who make threats against the President of the United States; and defining, regulating and punishing trading with the enemy. Likewise are to be deported all aliens convicted of offenses against the act to protect trade and commerce.

The passage of such a bill as this will certainly be one step, and one that will count, in the right direction. Such an act will count in its effect on organizations, groups, and individuals of doubtful loyalty, or worse, and it will strengthen the confidence of citizens generally in the intention of the present Congress to do its duty with regard to various conditions which are all but crying aloud for rigorous adjustment.

There is, it should be noted, a decided need of more facilities than are available for the transportation of persons scheduled for deportation even under existing laws. The Commissioner of Immigration, Anthony Caminetti, told the House Committee on Immigration, a short time ago, that 3600 persons in the United States, awaiting deportation, were detained because of inability to secure transportation for them. His remark that expenses of deportation were very high appears to have been well supported when he mentioned that whereas before the war it cost the government \$150 to deport a man, it now cost \$600 or \$700. It would seem that deportation once should certainly be enough at the present rates. Indeed, there is good material for consideration by the authorities in the suggestion, made by the Immigration Commissioner, that it would be advisable to get a government ship for the purpose. The object would seem to be worthy the assignment of a government ship to the work. There might even be almost unanimous support of a small section of a national merchant marine devoted to this activity. But perhaps, as the Commissioner said, some of the aliens can be carried to Europe on transports engaged in bringing American soldiers home. It really seems as if it should be possible, when one thinks of the \$600 or \$700 per head.

As to the Attorney-General's desire for additional legislation pertaining to disloyalty, the measure just outlined will, if it is made law, probably afford him no little satisfaction. There is, however, one other important need of this character which also, apparently, should be promptly met by Congress. Mr. Palmer said, quite recently, that sedition could be prevented if Congress would supplement present laws with one that would make individual advocacy of sedition a crime. Now, said the head of the Department of Justice, overt acts, or conspiracy to commit such acts, are illegal, but the individual who talks sedition is outside the range of the law. It would indeed seem that this prolific method of spreading disloyalty should be made unlawful, even if a constitutional amendment were necessary to that end.

Thornwick Bay

THORNWICK BAY is not possessed of an international reputation. Indeed it is open to question if the vast majority of people who can lay claim to an intimate acquaintance with the geography of the British Isles would not have to admit that they never heard of it. Thornwick Bay, however, finds abundant compensation for the fewness of its friends in their devotion. It is content that Flamborough Head, the huge promontory on the Yorkshire coast which thrusts itself out several miles into the North Sea, should possess a name learned of every schoolboy, and it seeks no general recognition for the fact that those who know the headland well reckon Thornwick Bay amongst the most beautiful of its many stern beauties.

It is not that there is anything grim about Thornwick Bay. There are days, many of them, when a great calm pervades the bay, when the sun is shining, maybe, out of a blue sky, and the blue sky is reflected in blue waters, and the towering limestone cliffs, shaking themselves free from the deeps, now in a sheer precipice and now in giant boulders, shimmer in the light like the white walls of some Titanic city. Nevertheless, Thornwick Bay always means business. There may be days of calm, days when the sea seems still and the cliffs seem silent, but it is only an armed truce, for Thornwick Bay bespeaks at all times the Homeric contest between land and water. There is no defeat and no victory about it, just the grand game of Greek against Greek. As Kipling has it:

Where did you refrain from us or we refrain from you?
Ask the wave that has not watched war between us two!

At the North Landing, a quarter of a mile away, a man may draw his boat up on to the white shingles, or, rather, a small but willing donkey may draw it up for him; but Thornwick Bay indulges in no such refinements. There, at high tide, the sea rolls and roars in and out of deep

chasms, around huge sentinel rocks, and breaks into a cloud of spray on the white boulders which cover the shore. And even at low tide, the rolling and roaring go on just the same as the waters rush in and out amongst the seaweed-covered rocks, suddenly surmounting some giant, and pouring a great green waterfall, flecked with white, over his brown sides.

There are all kinds of vantage points from which one may see Thornwick Bay, a thousand different ledges, terraces, and small caves amongst the cliffs. Or, when the sea is in a more than usually tractable mood, one may bargain with a blue-guernseyed fisherman to row one round from the North Landing in his white cobbles, lined with red and blue. But perhaps the best view of all is from the green velvety grass on the top of the cliff, just after sunset, maybe.

When the red and white
Of Flamborough light
Begins to sweep the sea,

when the last puffin has composed himself for the night, and the only sound is the muttering of the waters far below.

Notes and Comments

AN ODD BIT of commercial history comes to light with the granting of citizenship to Jews in Poland, and shows how Russia, in expelling the race from Moscow, provided Poland with a human factor of great importance in developing her own industrial resources. Politically Poland lay helpless in the grip of her powerful neighbor, resisting as best she might that neighbor's determination to destroy the last vestige of Polish national existence. Industrially, on the other hand, her coal and iron ore districts had developed Polish centers of manufacture superior to those of Russia, but dependent for success on the sale of their products in Russian markets. Jews came from Moscow who were familiar with Russian trade conditions, had already established personal trade relations with Russian cities, and were admirably fitted to develop a commercial program between the two countries. These men became the natural intermediaries between Poles and Russians in business, and their expulsion from Russia is doubtless one reason for the prosperity of Polish industries at Lodz, Warsaw, and Petrokow.

THE United States Government, represented by its expert examiners into all matters which concern the production, handling, and sale of milk, has been looking carefully into the matter of milk bottles, and discovers that for every customer who takes a quart of milk a day the milkman must provide at least twenty new milk bottles in the course of a year. The average milk bottle, says a report by the Federal Department of Agriculture, makes only seventeen trips before it is broken or lost. In sixteen cities more than 8,000,000 sound milk bottles have been collected in one year from the city dumps. Junk dealers, it seems, somehow acquire a great many milk bottles which they do an extensive business in selling again to milk dealers. Many people who buy milk are apparently very careless about the bottles; and the moral seems to be that if everybody were careful the milkman would be saved a considerable and unnecessary expense, and there would be one less reason for the high cost of milk.

RARELY indeed does a ship put to sea with the intention of making but a single voyage, but such a ship is now being built in a British Columbia shipyard, and will presently sail for England with some 5,000,000 feet of lumber. For perhaps the first time in maritime history a ship is a part of her own cargo; she will never come back because after she has been unloaded there will be nothing left of her. The new vessel is all cargo, and when she arrives at her destination she will be taken apart and piled up in a huge lumber pile. With the present need of lumber abroad, it appears that somebody got the idea that it would be cheaper to build the vessel for the one trip and sell her for lumber than to build her simply as an ordinary vessel to carry an ordinary cargo and come back for another.

WHATEVER may be the eventual government of Constantinople, the countless guilds or corporations created by members of the various industrial vocations followed by the population will probably respond slowly to the change. In Constantinople, says a writer on Turkish life, every trade and calling has its own union, many of which are of long ancestry: the esnaf, or guild, of the shoemakers, for example, is said to have been granted power to judge and punish its own members for public offenses as long ago as the sixteenth century, and in return for some service which it then rendered Suleiman the Magnificent. Organized for the common benefit as traders or workers, the members of the guilds are admitted irrespective of race or religion so long as they follow that particular occupation. The business of the organization is conducted in lodges, the officers of which have been held responsible for the good behavior of members. Although future conditions in Constantinople will doubtless modify them, the esnafs will probably continue to be a power.

THERE is very likely a good deal of truth, although the situation is one that invites exaggeration as it gets into print, in the complaint of farmers in the United States that men coming home from the war and engaging for work on farms are demanding shower baths and well-aired sleeping quarters. In many cases these are said to be young men who worked on farms before they went to the war and never thought of such a thing as a shower bath; but the life in the camps has established new ideas of living, and the bath is essential. Report comes from the farms in the Delaware Valley that fully 80 per cent of the men who return to farm work are more insistent on baths and fresh air in their rooms than on higher wages. Even if a much smaller percentage of the new farm workers stood for this program, it would show that military training had inculcated some very good habits, and it will probably well repay the farmers to install the shower bath and consider it a useful farm implement.